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NORWAY'S STANCE ON U.S. MONITORING STATION 'DISQUIETS' NEIGHBORS

ID061153 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 3 ID

[TASS commentator S. Bulantsev article: "The Green Light for Espionage?"]

[Text] The Pentagon leaders have not relaxed since the United States lost its military bases on Iranian territory as a result of the revolution in that country. For these bases, apart from anything else, enabled the Pentagon to spy on the Soviet Union. Therefore, immediately after the loss of bases in Iran, Washington began to look for places from which it could gather intelligence on the USSR. It began to surround this unseemly activity with reference to the need to monitor the Soviet Union's implementation of the terms of the SALT II treaty.

As the New York TIMES reported recently, Washington is considering creating on Norwegian territory an electronic monitoring system to gather intelligence data on the USSR. These reports, which have also appeared in other U.S. press organs, have given rise to great concern among the Norwegian public. Replying to journalists' questions on these reports, Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund stated that Norway has not yet received a request from Washington on this scope.

However, as AFP reports, observers in Oslo have evaluated the statement by the leader of the Norwegian diplomatic department on the "need to monitor the implementation of the SALT II treaty" as an expression of Norway's consent to U.S. use of its territory for electronic surveillance. "Norway has given the United States the green light," is how the French agency sums up Frydenlund's statement.

Such a position cannot fail to arouse concern, not only among the Norwegian public but also among that country's neighbors. This is especially so since some other disquieting features in Norwegian foreign policy have also been observed recently. In this context we would recall that not so very long ago Defense Minister Rolf Hansen spoke out in favor of storing on Norwegian territory military hardware and equipment for military units of NATO partners Britain and Canada, and Under Secretary J.J. Holst advocated an agreement with the United States on the dispatch of U.S. Marines to Norway....

Clearly, all these features can in no way serve to consolidate Norway's good relations with neighboring countries.

ARMS CONCESSIONS TO AID SALT PASSAGE ONLY WHET HAWKS' APPETITES

ID060915 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 27, 1 Jul 79 pp 4-5 ID

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov dispatch: "United States: The Bridge Must Be Built"]

[Excerpts] New York, 25 June--SALT I was approved in the Senate by an overwhelming majority--87 votes to 2. Today, according to the estimates of Senator Alan Cranston, a resolution supporter of SALT II, 58 senators are "for" it, 38 "against" and 12 have not defined their position. You would think that the "hawks" must feel confident, as they need just four more votes for "victory." Things are not so simple, however.

The administration, including the President himself, the State Department, the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have come out decisively in favor of the treaty. The overwhelming majority of ordinary Americans are on the treaty's side, as is invariably evidenced by public opinion polls which are now being conducted almost weekly. This means that there is a big political risk in an open struggle against the treaty. This is why its opponents are reckoning on preventing ratification not by a vote but with the help of submitting "amendments" which would alter the character of the agreements reached or upset the mutually acceptable balance of forces.

On 8 June, on the eve of the Vienna meeting, the President adopted a decision to start work on the MX ICBM, which exceeds the currently existing Minuteman III in size and weight. It is proposed to add 200 of these missiles to the arsenal. According to Pentagon estimates, the program, which is designed for the coming decade, will cost $30 billion. According to other data, it will cost twice as much, and the first $670 million has already been earmarked in the new military budget.

After the meeting in Vienna demonstrated the reality of hopes of ending the nuclear race, the MX decision generated a new flood of criticism. Public organizations of very different trends are voicing their disagreement with it. R. Carr, L. Aspin and P. Schroder, members of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives immediately spoke out against deploying the new weapons, as did Senators E. Kennedy, A. Stevenson and M. Hatfield. Opponents of SALT II, they emphasize, account for their stance by citing the danger of "upsetting the balance of forces" and the difficulties of monitoring the treaty's fulfillment, but it is precisely gambling on the MX that makes such fears not imaginary but real.

Administration spokesman have made it understood that the MX program is meant to facilitate ratification, just like the assurances that the President gave on his return from Vienna of his intention to "modernize and strengthen" the U.S. and NATO armed forces. But concessions to the "hawks" are only whetting their appetites. A week after the administration's report on MX deployment Henry Jackson, the "hawks'" leader in the Senate, called the meeting in Vienna a "symbol of documents. As the New York TIMES wrote editorially, the treaty's opponents "do not want greater or better arms control within the framework of the agreement but a promise of a more energetic arms buildup outside it."

"Bridges of mutual understanding," L.I. Brezhnev said, "are something that can be built only from both sides at once." Reason and commonsense triumphed in Vienna. The Soviet Union clearly confirmed once again that it does not seek military superiority. But the United States still has to prove that it is capable of maintaining high commitments to its own and other peoples and building bridges of mutual understanding.

SALT II DOES NOT ENDANGER EUROPEAN SECURITY

ID052342 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 5 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance at the British Scene," in which our observer Igor Tsurin discusses the SALT II treaty and the problem of disarmament. This is what he writes.

In recent times, Western political observers and some political leaders have been saying that SALT II endangers European security.

Very often, the same people who on one hand welcomed the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States as an important step toward disarmament, also say that the European NATO members should take urgent steps to boost their nuclear capabilities against the possible Soviet attack. These people argue that in case of a crisis, the United States shall abandon Western Europe to its own fate, for fear of a devastating Soviet first strike. This line of reasoning has been used by the British Defense Secretary Pym to justify a plan of boosting Britain's strategic capabilities.

Meanwhile, such arguments really hold no water, if one considers them seriously. To begin with, the Soviet Union has never had any aggressive designs and has never acted in the role of an aggressor. What is more, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, has proposed to the participants of the Helsinki summit to sign a nonaggression pact. And finally, all Soviet initiatives in recent times have been aimed at reducing military confrontation on the continent and not at increasing this confrontation.

The above-mentioned arguments also make little political or military sense. If the Western European allies of the United States have doubts about Washington honoring its commitments, why then should they rely on the Americans for boosting their nuclear capabilities?

But let's forget this lack of logic and try and help restore the credibility of the United States with some of its allies. To begin with, one should keep in mind that SALT II does not include in any way the American forward based forces. That means that the ceilings established in Vienna do not cover missiles with nuclear warheads stationed in Europe. They do not cover bombers carrying nuclear weapons based in the Old World and they do not apply to United States submarines stationed off its shores. Though these are not intercontinental weapons, all of them are tactically within the range of Soviet territory. All these weapons, which are massed so close to the Soviet borders are a constant source of concern to the Soviet leadership. But, trying to promote progress at the SALT talks, the Soviet side had agreed that the problem of forward based weapons should not be included on the agenda at this time. This obviously represents a major concession on the Soviet side and it is easy to see that no such concession would have been made had the Soviet leadership really had aggressive designs.

We all know that two major European powers, Britain and France, have their own national strategic weapons and these weapons were naturally not discussed at the Soviet-American talks. Finally, all or practically all major countries have aircraft which can carry nuclear weapons without any additional modifications.

I think the generals on the NATO Committee of Nuclear Planning do know their business and all this means that Western Europe is not as vulnerable as some people want us to believe, even without the American strategic unbrella. Some people also say that the Soviet Union has medium-range missiles in Europe, which have increased the threat to the West. What they don't say is that until recently, the Western strategists all agreed that NATO has a considerable superiority in these weapons. Suffice it to say that only the Americans have 7,000 such land-based missiles in Western Europe. Thus, any Soviet move in this particular field can only be regarded as an attempt to restore the balance and not an attempt to surpass the other side.

Once more, Leonid Brezhnev has made it quite clear that the Soviet side is fully prepared to reduce or abolish just any kind of weapons one can think of. He said that this must naturally be done on the principle of preserving equal security of the sides.

BLOC PARTY SECRETARIES MEET IN BERLIN

Arrival of Ponomarev, Delegation

LD021638 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, July 2, TASS--A CPSU delegation arrives here today to attend a regular conference of secretaries of the central committees of fraternal parties of socialist countries.

On the delegation are Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Zimyanin and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU CC, as well as Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU CC, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU CC.

Honecker Reception

LD052015 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, July 5, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker today arranged a reception on the occasion of the meeting of secretaries for international and ideological matters of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries.

Present at the reception were the delegations which participated in the work of the meeting.

Erich Honecker made a speech at the reception. A speech in reply was made by Boris Ponomarev, head of the CPSU delegation, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

The reception was held in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Honecker Speech

LD052027 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, July 5, TASS--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, said that in face of the crisis in the capitalist world, it becomes increasingly clear that only socialism can resolve mankind's problems. "This calls on our parties for an even closer rallying of their forces, particularly in the ideological field, of even more effectively propagating the truth that socialism, peace, democracy and freedom form an inseparable unity, that the future is with socialism and communism," he said, addressing a reception in honour of the participants in the meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, which closed here today.

Erich Honecker pointed out that the fundamental problems of war and peace have become central in present-day international life. They also hold their respective place in the ideological struggle. The socialist community is exerting ever greater influence on world development. It puts forward ever new initiatives directed at the preservation of peace.

The general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC said that the recent meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and the SALT II treaty signed in its course are a "victory for common sense and goodwill. Not only the two sides, but also the entire mankind stand to gain from it." The ratification of the treaty, "will serve not only towards an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the USA, which we all welcome, but will also open up new possibilities for curbing the arms race and for disarmament."

Speaking on the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the republic, Erich Honecker pointed out that the founding of the GDR has been a turning point in the history of the German people and Europe. "The GDR has once and forever become a solid component part of our great community. It will further actively contribute under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and together with the other fraternal states to a purposeful implementation of our jointly coordinated policy, which also meets the interests of every individual country."

Ponomarev Speech

LD052034 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, July 5, TASS--The main conclusion that has been drawn by the meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries is "that ever new efforts are necessary for the implementation of the most important objective in this century--to ensure for every people and every human being on earth the basic right--the right to life," said Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau, secretary of the CPSU CC.

Addressing a reception held by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in honour of the participants in the meeting of secretaries of central committees, which closed here today, Ponomarev said: "The encroachments by the bellicose circles of imperialism on this sacred right have not ceased. Therefore, it is important to point out accurately and truthfully from where the danger of war stems: It stems from the aggressive circles of imperialism and its main tool--NATO. And this has been done."

"The meeting, he went on to say, was held on the days when the results of the Soviet-American talks in Vienna, prospects for detente in connection with the SALT II treaty are being discussed. The signing of the treaty and especially its implementation are truly the biggest step of recent years on the way of preventing a world war and curbing the arms race."

The cause of peace is inseparably linked in this age with socialism, Ponomarev went on to say. The socialist community is the bulwark and hope of all the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, of all the champions of peace. The reactionary forces of the old world are waging a persistent and fierce struggle against the socialist, peace-loving social system. All sorts of fabrications about socialism appear, provocative anti-communist campaigns are perpetually mounted.

"The communist parties see their duty to their peoples, to the entire mankind in defeating this organised and massive lie, Ponomarev said. One of our paramount common tasks is to carry the truth about real socialism. Very much depends on its implementation in this nuclear age. Truth is on our side, and it will win!"

CPSU Delegation's Departure

LD061150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation that has been taking part in the conference of secretaries of the central committees and workers' parties of the socialist countries on international and ideological questions left Berlin. The delegation was comprised of Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; and Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committe and chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

REPORT ON TARGET PROGRAMS APPROVED BY CEMA

LD292316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1541 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS commentator Ilya Maslennikov writes: The socialist member countries of the CEMA have advanced by a new major step in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation based on equal rights. The Moscow session of the council, which took place at the level of heads of government, approved two more long-term target programs for cooperation: On meeting the rational needs of member countries of the council in durable consumer goods and on the development of transport communications of the states of the socialist community.

Together with three other target programs approved by heads of governments at last year's session of the council, they represent a whole complex of measures for deepening mutual cooperation which embraces the next 10 to 15 years.

By this, the drafting of target programs, which can be described as an important economic and political result of the joint collective work of CEMA member countries, has been completed.

The long-term target progrem for cooperation in the production of consumer goods is directed above all at increasing the quality of goods and the continuous innovation and widening of their range with the aim of meeting the growing demands of the population in all CEMA member countries. It is also envisaged to combine the efforts of the fraternal countries in the introduction of fundamentally new technological processes and machinery, making it possible to considerably increase productivity and improve working conditions. The elaboration and realization of this program will make it possible to improve the well-being of the peoples of the community in accordance with the general line of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal states.

The socialist countries attribute great importance to perfecting transport communications. The target program for cooperation in this sphere, approved in Moscow, envisages the development of effective transport communications, the considerable expansion of river and road transport, as well as the expansion of container, and other progressive types of transport.

During the Moscow session 14 agreements on the realization of measures of long-term cooperation target programs were concluded. In part, they pertain to the further deepening of mutual links in the development of railway, road, air and sea transport.

The heads of government of the countries of the socialist community examined the progress of realization of target programs approved last year and pertaining to cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials, agriculture and the food industry, and machine building. It was confirmed that these programs are being successfully implemented in the interests of the economies of individual countries and the community as a whole.

In accordance with the line of fraternal parties, the CEMA member countries are paying particular attention to the solution of fuel-power problems. By expanding cooperation in this sphere, the states of the socialist community last year alone put two gigantic projects into operation: the major Soyuz gas pipeline with a capacity of 46 billion cubic meters of gas per annum, and which extends from Orenburg to the western borders of the USSR, and the super-capacity power transmission line Vinnitsa (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary), with a voltage of 750 kilovolts. Other important projects which will complement the fuel-power potential of the socialist states are under construction. An agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for atomic power stations are specifying the setting up of a new and very important branch of engineering in the countries of the community has been signed in Moscow.

The Moscow session summed up the results of the 30-year long work of the CEMA and defined prospects for mutual relations in key branches of the national economy. It confirmed that the socialist community is entering its fourth decade as the most dynamic, stable and progressive economic forces in the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD050941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] On 28 June the 91st session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow.

Deputy heads of government, the countries' respresentatives on the Executive Committee and the CEMA secretary took part in the session's work.

Under the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government a member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council took part in the session.

R. Rohlicek, deputy premier of the CSSR Government, who has taken up the duties of Executive Committee chairman, presided at the session.

The Executive Committee examined and took appropriate decisions on questions connected with the organization of work on implementing the resolutions adopted at the 33d CEMA session.

The session was held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SIGNIFICANCE OF 33D CEMA SESSION

LD051023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following the Course of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] The great socialist community now appears to all the world as the most dynamic, the most stable and progressive economic force. [paragraph continues]

Successfully implementing the party congresses' decisions, the fraternal states' working people are scaling greater and greater heights in creating the new society. They rightly link their historic achievements with the expanding cooperation within the framework of CEMA.

Precisely 30 years ago, on the initiative of the communist and workers parties of a number of countries, the creation of CEMA initiated a collective quest for fundamentally new methods of multilateral cooperation in the production sphere. The jubilee 33d CEMA session which ended 28 June in Moscow summed up the results of the path which has been traveled and decided a number of important questions of improving cooperation among CEMA states.

As the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the session participants notes, socialist economic integration has become an integral feature of our community's life and a mighty and stable factor for the fraternal countries' comprehensive progress.

The fundamental advantages of socialism and the new type of international relations found expression in the fact that in 1951-1978 the growth rates of national income and industrial output in the CEMA countries were three times higher than in the developed capitalist states. In the last 30 years the fraternal countries' share of total world industrial output has risen from 18 percent to approximately 33 percent and their share of total world national income has risen from 15 percent to 25 percent.

CEMA's activity is based on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism. True democratization of international economic relations has been implemented within the council's framework of the first time in mankind's history. The practice of CEMA's work sets an example of equality, the voluntary approach, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual aid among its participants. This is one source of CEMA's growing prestige.

The unanimously adopted statement on CEMA's 30th anniversary expresses the CEMA members' determination to continue to expand and deepen their comprehensive cooperation in the interests of building socialism and communism, strengthening the might and cohesion of the community of fraternal peoples and insuring lasting peace on earth.

The 33d CEMA session has been held in an atmosphere of genuine friendship, unanimity and internationalism. It has culminated in good practical results and has been a major new step along the path of implementing the policy line jointly elaborated by the fraternal parties.

The session adopted principled decisions which considerably extend the horizons of cooperation. Approval was given to long-term targeted cooperation programs to satisfy the CEMA countries' rational requirements for industrial consumer goods and to develop transport communications. Thus the preparation of all five targeted programs which also cover the fuel and energy and raw materials sectors, machine building and agriculture and the food industry has been finished.

Our party and the Soviet Government regard the completion of this work as an important political and economic result of the fraternal countries' collective efforts. The main task is now to develop the long-term programs into a system of specific agreements and to transform the next two 5-year plans into a period of intensive production and scientific and technical cooperation.

The session also considered the course of the implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs and the coordination of national economic plans for 1981-1985. Fourteen agreements on implementing a number of measures envisaged by the long-term programs were signed during the session, including a large-scale agreement on cooperation in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations.

The session's work has once again vividly revealed the social trend of CEMA's activity and the subordination of the whole system of cooperation and mutual aid to implementing socialism's main aim--improving working people's prosperity.

In the work to fulfill the vast cooperation programs special importance is assumed by assistance to the less developed CEMA countries to accelerate the boosting of their national economies. The session noted that a common international duty is to give every possible assistance to Vietnam which has repelled an attack by the Chinese aggressors and which is firmly upholding its right to freedom and independence. The session decided to extend to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the principled provisions of the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration regarding special measures to accelerate the development of its national economy, as has been done with regard to Mongolia and the Republic of Cuba.

The 33d council session reaffirmed the immutable principled policy line defined by the CEMA countries' parties and governments of developing broad equal cooperation with all states in the name of consolidating peace and friendship among the peoples. The final communique notes the outstanding contribution by the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments and to the cause of peace and detente.

Important tasks stem from the session's decisions for our country's party and state organs, Gosplan, ministries, departments, associations, enterprises--all who are participating in the common work to develop cooperation with the fraternal countries. The fulfillment of the measures collectively outlined at the session and our commitments to our friends must be viewed with due responsibility. It is necessary to impart still greater scope to the international competition among labor collectives initiated in honor of CEMA's 30th anniversary by the motor vehicle builders of Togliatti under the slogan "Fulfill orders from the fraternal countries on time and to high standards."

The decisions of the 33d CEMA session will help the further successful building of the new society, the rallying of the community countries and the consolidation of world socialism's positions.

BREZHNEV CABLES CARTER ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD060859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States.

Respected Mr President, on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America, receive the congratulations and best wishes from the Soviet the U.S. people and to you personally.

The results of our recent meeting in Vienna are a good basis for the further constructive development of relations between the USSR and United States of America. I should like to express the hope that the consistent implementation of the agreements achieved at this meeting will contribute to the strengthening of mutual comprehension and cooperation between our countries and will give a new impulse to the process of limiting armaments and disarmament.

This will be a real contribution to the cause of deepening the realxation of international tension and the strengthening of peace. [signed] L. Brezhnev

SENATOR BYRD MEETS SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES

LD051336 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 5, TASS--A talk has been held here today between deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and leader of the U.S. Senate Democratic majority Robert Byrd, who is currently visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group. The guest was told about the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the participation of deputies in various fields of life.

Noting the hospitable reception accorded to him in the Soviet Union, Robert Byrd expressed satisfaction with his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. The senator pointed out that it is advisable to exchange parliamentary delegations between the USA and the USSR. This, he said, contributes towards a better mutual understanding.

Meets With Gromyko

LD051646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, today received Byrd, the eminent American politician and leader of the Democratic Party in the U.S. Senate, who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

They discussed Soviet-U.S. relations, primarily against the background [v plane] of those favorable prospects which are opened up as a result of the recent meeting in Vienna between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

A detailed substantive exchange of views took place on the problem of the limitation of strategic armaments in light of the SALT II treaty which was signed in Vienna. It was noted in particular that the treaty's coming into force will make it possible to pass without delay to the next stage of the talks regarding measures further to limit and also to reduce strategic armaments.

Taking part in the conversation was Army General Arkhromeyev, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PENTAGON ORDERS FOR ARMS CONCERNS

LD050943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Pentagon Allocates Contracts"]

[Text] New York, 28 June--Pressing ahead with the arms race, the Pentagon is continuing to allocate contracts for the manufacture of combat equipment by the largest U.S. military industrial monopolies. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, Rockwell International has procured an order worth $133 million to develop missiles for the navy. Honeywell has been allocated $44 million to manufacture electronic equipment for antitank missiles.

The Grumman aviation concern, in addition to earlier orders, has been allocated $48 million to modernize and build F-14 jet fighters. Another 12 companies have procured orders worth a total of $267 million.

CPSU SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO CANADIAN CP'S KASHTAN

LD050915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade William Kashtan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada:

Dear Comrade William Kashtan:

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially congratulates you on your 70th birthday.

We know you as an active fighter for the interests of the working class and all working people of your country and for social progress and peace. Communists value your principled position in the struggle for the Marxist-Leninist foundations of the communist movement and for its internationalist cohesion. You are making an important contribution to the cause of international detente and to the development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear Comrade Kashtan, good health and further successes in your noble activity.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee.

PRC TAKING 'OBSTRUCTIONIST ATTITUDE' AT TALKS WITH VIETNAM

LD051802 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Vietnam and China in Beijing are conducted to the accompaniment of cannon fire on the border, and just like during the first round China has taken a virtually obstructionist attitude least (?helpful) for the success of the talks. Vietnam, writes our observer (Georgiy Germasnikov), has proposed an urgent agreement to end military hostilities on the border region. Needless to say such an agreement would create favorable conditions for setling other problems and insuring headway at the negotiations. But Beijing dismissed Vietnam's constructive initiative as overstressing trifles. Similarly it has rejected all other Vietnamese proposals, which work from the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Instead Beijing wants to discuss issues which have nothing to do with bilateral relations, insisting that Vietnam should change its policy with respect to third countries. The talks are taking place against the background of a noisy anti-Vietnam campaign launched by Chinese propaganda. The refugee problem has become another topic for accusations against Socialist Vietnam. By pouring torrents of lies on Vietnamese policy the Chinese leaders seek to undermine Vietnam's international prestige and to drive a wedge between the republic and other Southeast Asian countries. It is no secret that the difficulties Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries are experiencing in connection with refugees have actually been created by the power thirsty Chinese leaders, who unleashed aggression against Vietnam, and before them by the American forces of intervention. Yet Beijing and certain Western circles insist on punishing Vietnam, calling for sanctions against it. Beijing's position at the talks, its provocative acts at the Vietnamese border and its campaign of slander against Vietnam, all this not only complicates the Vietnamese-Chinese relations--which are bad as they are--its attitude is threatening most serious consequences for the whole of Southeast Asia and for peace in the world.

'PERPLEXITY' OVER PRC'S TRUE INTENTIONS ON USSR TIES NOTED

LD051241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Zubakov article: "Position Remote From Reality"]

[Text] The general state of the international situation depends on the way in which relations shape up between individual countries. That is, as the saying goes, a truism. And it is perfectly natural that the relations between major countries and in particular between the great powers should exert a still greater influence on the political situation in the world.

An so there is nothing surprising about the fact that specialists in international affairs and press organs have of late been animatedly discussing prospects for Soviet-Chinese talks. This is natural because it is a question not only of two extremely large countries and their relations but also, effectively, of a broader problem; since the international situation not only in the Far East and Asia but also throughout the world largely depends on the way in which Soviet-Chinese relations shape up.

Proceeding from precisely this premise, the Soviet Union has for more than 15 years been making constant efforts first to prevent the deterioration of relations with its neighbor China--relations which were undermined by no means through the fault of the Soviet side--and then to some extent to rectify and normalize them. In order to see this for yourself you only have to turn to facts which are still quite recent.

In the last 10 years alone the Soviet Union has made many constructive moves whose implementation could have resulted in a considerable improvement of the climate in Soviet-Chinese relations. It is sufficient to recall that the Soviet side put forward extremely serious initiatives on normalizing relations between the two countries back in 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1973. And 24 February 1978 the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium submitted to the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee a proposal that a meeting be held between representatives of the two countries in order to elaborate a document defining the principles of their relations.

It is worth recalling the way in which the Chinese side reacted to the Soviet Union's proposal. Either they were hushed up or they were brushed aside, or else deliberately unacceptable prior conditions were put forward in response. The report on the government's work made public at the NPC session in February 1978 can be cited as an example. It was stated at that time that if the Soviet Union "really wants" the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, then it must fulfill a number of prior conditions, namely under the guise of "disputed regions" effectively recognize Beijing's territorial claims to Soviet lands, withdraw the Soviet troop subunits from Mongolia, where they are [stationed] at the request of the Mongolian Government, protecting together with the Mongolian Army the fraternal country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, finally, withdraw Soviet troops from regions adjoining the Soviet-Chinese border. These conditions were essentially the response of the Soviet appeal of 24 February 1978. A little later--9 March 1978--the same conditions were repeated in a PRC Foreign Ministry note which was the official response to the Soviet initiative. Of course, prior demands of this kind which affected not only the Soviet Union's relations with a third country but also bore the stamp of interference in internal affairs could in no way be regarded as a positive reaction to the Soviet proposal.

At the beginning of April 1979 the Chinese side declared that it had no intention of extending the validity of the 1950 friendship, alliance and mutual aid treaty between the USSR and the PRC. At the same time the PRC Foreign Ministry note on this issue proposed that bilateral talks be held "to settle the outstanding issues between the two countries and to improve the two countries' relations." As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his Hungarian television speech 1 June this year:"This does not tally very well--the renunciation of the treaty and talk of a desire to improve relations. Nevertheless, we are prepared to approach seriously and positively the organization of Soviet-Chinese talks." In the subsequent diplomatic correspondence the sides set forth their preliminary opinions on certain issues related to the talks. In particular, the 4 June 1979 USSR Foreign Ministry memorandum made proposals as specific as could be regarding the aims and tasks, dates, level and venue of the talks.

As is well known, the Chinese side has still not answered the Soviet memorandum, however, certain events prompt the thought that what lies behind this silence is not only the perfectly understandable need to prepare an answer, but something more. The reference is to the speech by the premier of the PRC State Council at the NPC session 18 June this year. In the section of his speech relating to China's foreign policy, including Soviet-Chinese relations, along with a whole series of blatant anti-Soviet attacks, Hua Guofeng on this occasion too made remarks which can scarcely be interpreted other than as definite prior conditions. In particular, he declared: "The prospects of Chinese-Soviet talks depend on whether substantial changes occur in the Soviet Government's position." But, it is permissible to ask, what position is meant? The Soviet positions have been repeatedly stated with the utmost clarity--we are in favor of normal, good-neighborly, mutually respectful relations with China based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union is for peace, disarmament and friendship among the peoples. Is it these positions which it is necessary to change or is the reference to what was mentioned in February of last year?

It is not surprising that many commentators, after reading the appropriate section of the report at the NPC session, are asking: Is it possible to characterize this position as one which proceeds from reality and which resembles a real desire to create an appropriate atmosphere for fruitful talks? And these are perfectly valid questions because what was stated in the report of the premier of the PRC State Council, of course, cannot fail to cause perplexity.

As for the Soviet Union's approach to the talks, they [as published] were set forth with the utmost clarity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "...The possibility is now being discussed of organizing Soviet-Chinese talks so as to return the relations between the two countries to a more normal channel. We have long been in favor of such talks and the normalization of relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We are also in favor of both sides mutually promising not to recognize anyone's claims to special rights and hegemony in world affairs. The future will show how serious the PRC leadership's intentions are." That could not be clearer!

COMMENT ON PAST SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO CHINA

OW031034 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW

[Commentary by Sergeyev, activist of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association: "Soviet Communists in China," marking the CCP's 58th founding anniversary]

[Excerpts] The Chinese revolutionary movement, unfolded under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union, won sympathy from the Soviet communists and Soviet people from its very inception. The Chinese revolution relied on the enormous assistance of the Soviet people, both morally and politically.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, thousands of Soviet experts and communists went to China to help develop its economy, science and culture and to train national cadres at China's invitation. With Soviet assistance, China successfully completed over 250 large industrial projects and established many industrial departments which it had not previously possessed. Their achievements won praise from China. Premier Zhou Enlai said at the Eighth CCP National Congress held in 1956: "The Soviet experts working in China have made outstanding contributions to China's socialist construction."

The participation of Soviet communists in the Chinese revolution was a demonstration of the proletarian internationalist spirit. It proved that the world revolutionary movement is indivisible and that the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people are held in common. The Soviet communists are now still loyal to Lenin's teachings. They are trying their best to restore friendly relations between the two countries. The deterioration of the relations between the two countries was not the CPSU's fault. The CPSU has made many constructive proposals to China, and the realization of these proposals will help improve Soviet-China relations.

The Soviet communists and all the Soviet people support the principled stand taken by the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward China. The normalization of relations between the two countries and the restoration of their friendship and cooperation are in keeping with the interests of both the Soviet and Chinese peoples as well as the interests of the socialist system and world peace.

PRAVDA NOTES RUMORS OF PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

ID050917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 5 ID

[Oleg Kitsenko commentary under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Along a Dangerous Road"]

[Text] In Holland, REUTER reports, the authorities are checking on reports that Pakistan has been able to obtain secret data in that country about methods of enriching uranium, thus making a big step toward being able to make an atomic bomb. At the same time, it is also being said in UN circles that Pakistan is preparing to explode a nuclear device shortly.

This is not the first time such "news from Pakistan" has appeared, arousing concern in many countries, and primarily in those neighboring it. In spite of the denials issued from time to time by Pakistani official circles reports of this dangerous work continue to come in from various sources. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, wrote that from the stock of components secretly acquired in Europe and elsewhere, Pakistan is building a uranium enrichment plant. Quoting scientists, the paper pointed out that such a plant could be used for making an atomic bomb.

Naturally, the question of the aim of these efforts arises, particularly if one takes into account the continuing interference by certain Pakistani circles in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan and their claims on other neighbors. In this connection, certain organs of the world press remind us, with reason, of the responsibility of those who supply Pakistan with equipment and technology which could be used to produce nuclear weapons. It is not only the Western states which are implicated in this, it is known that Beijing is making its "contribution," too.

The interests of the preservation of peace on our planet demand tireless efforts to prevent the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. It was for this very reason that there has been such widespread approval for the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna. There is also considerable importance in strengthening the provisions for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Not for nothing was the serious threat to international security represented by the proliferation of nuclear weapons noted at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. This warning also fully applies to the dangerous ambitions of certain circles in Pakistan.

PRO-GOVERNMENT RALLIES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

ID052210 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 5 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, Jul 5, TASS--Participants in the rallies being held in Afghanistan's provinces are expressing firm support for the home and foreign policy of the people's Government of the Republic of Afghanistan. Representatives of all sections of the population--factory workers, peasantry and office workers unanimously declare their determination to follow along the road of construction of a new society chosen by people. The Afghan people, the resolutions adopted at meetings stress, is ready to give a rebuff to the intrigues of home and foreign reaction.

The local press reports on the mass patriotic movement of industrial workers and civil servicemen, who are joining as volunteers the detachments for combatting counterrevolution. The people with arms in their hands are coming out in defence of the gains of the April revolution.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON INDOCHINA REFUGEE ISSUE

IZVESTIYA'S Ilinskiy

LD051033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy: "Rebuff to the Slanderers"]

[Text] Hanoi--The Vietnamese press these days is revealing the true reasons and roots of the gross, slanderous bourgeois propaganda fabrications regarding the "refugees" from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. In response to fierce attacks from the forces of internal and foreign reaction, the republic is successfully implementing profound socioeconomic transformations. The whole country, overcoming numerous difficulties, has confidently embarked on the path of socialist building.

The entire SRV people angrily reject the attacks by the Vietnamese revolution's enemies and resolutely support the just position of their republic's government, which declares its readiness to take part in a conference of the countries directly involved, as suggested by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Every Vietnamese citizen knows that the true culprits in the "flight" of hundreds of thousands of people from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are U.S. imperialism and the Beijing expansionists.

The new Vietnamese society and the real people's system in the north and south of the country have urgently demanded that every citizen take a direct part in erecting the firm edifice of a socialist state with a developed economy, high defense capability, reliable social system and security and a constantly strengthening dictatorship of the proletariat and all the working people.

It is precisely this which has not been to the taste of the international bourgeoisie and Beijing, which nurture their "own plans" with regard to Vietnam and all Indochina. It was against this background that the ballyhoo arose and is now being actively stoked around the "problem of refugees" from Socialist Vietnam. But where are the roots of this "problem?"

In 1975 those who were obedient tools in the neocolonialists' hands, who had betrayed their people's interests and inundated the country with the blood of patriots and freedom-fighters, did indeed flee South Vietnam together with the aggressors' troops. The neocolonialists' minions, representatives of the comprador bourgeoisie and big landowners, fled in 1975 with a heart-rending cry of "farewell, old Saigon!" But leaving the country with them, succumbing to the intimidation of imperialist propaganda, were many thousands of people who had no part in the wealth plundered by the neocolonialists' minions. Abroad now, they are in an exceptionally difficult position.

In March-April 1978 one more so-called "exodus" process began from Vietnam. Many thousands of people of Chinese nationality, or Huaqiao as they are called, intimidated and provoked by Beijing into emigrating, began to leave the country.

I talked with many of the "Huaqiao" who left at the time. In the port of Haiphong former dockers--ethnic Chinese--admitted that they were leaving Vietnam because they feared the vengeance of Beijing agents who demanded that they leave immediately. Threats were spread alleging that "a great war" and punishment of insubordinate Vietnam were inevitable, that those Chinese who did not leave the SRV would be regarded as traitors and "terrible punishment" would overtake them.

On the other hand, the departure of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam, planned by the Beijing special services, also pursued a far-reaching aim of striking against the economy of the SRV, a country which has already experienced great difficulties in the course of restoration work after a war which had only just ended. As is well known, it was in the interests of the Vietnamese state for all SRV citizens, including those of Chinese nationality, to take an active part in establishing a new life and building the material and technical base of socialism.

Resorting to various insinuations, bourgeois propaganda and the Beijing mass information media are keeping quiet about the fact that a "refugee problem" already existed in Indochina and its basis lay in the aggressive war unleashed by the imperialists. Everyone knows that millions of people in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea fled the bombing and were obliged to leave their homes and seek refuge in big cities or even abroad.

It is also known that many hundreds of thousands of Khmers tried to break out of the clutches of the bloody pro-Maoist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and left Kampuchea--for Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. The Vietnamese people gave a hospitable welcome to these refugees who, incidentally, included tens of thousands of "Huaqiao." I saw Vietnamese inhabitants in Tay Ninh and Song Be, along the Khmer-Vietnamese border, helping Kampuchean refugees, sharing their already small bowl of rice with them. This was the demand of their hearts, a sincere manifestation of fraternity, great friendship and solidarity.

At kilometer 7 on Highways 3 and 4, on the approaches to Phnom Penh, I spoke with hundreds of refugees preparing to return to the Khmer capital. They told me of the terrible consequences of the policy of genocide pursued on Kampuchean soil in the terrible years when the Pol Pot regime was in power. That clique's harsh actions are one reason for the "refugee problem" in Indochina.

But Western and Beijing propaganda services are trying to keep quiet about this now. The speculations on the sufferings of the people who have left Vietnam clearly reveal a political approach. The desire to pressure Vietnam, poison the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia, undermine the fraternity and solidarity of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and hinder the outlined positive process of cooperation between the socialist and other states in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese Government has frequently voiced its sympathy for the countries to which the refugees are going and has declared its readiness to cooperate with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the states of Southeast Asia to resolve this problem, an SRV Foreign Ministry statement has emphasized.

The Vietnamese people are making every effort to consolidate peace in Southeast Asia and develop good-neighborly relations with all countries of the region. The people of Vietnam consistently expose the conspiratorial plans of imperialism and reaction, which conceal their true face behind a false screen of "humanity toward the refugees." The slanderers will not succeed in distorting the true meaning of the events taking place in Indochina. The constructive and specific program proposed by the SRV contains everything necessary for resolving the refugee problem among the states concerned.

PRAVDA's Petrov

LD051031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article under rubric "International Notes": "The Hypocrisy of Those Really To Blame"]

[Text] Western and Beijing propaganda has recently been creating a fuss over the "problem of refugees" from countries in Indochina. [paragraph continues]

History and the facts show that this ballyhoo has nothing in common with humanity or concern for people who now find themselves at a crossroads. The speculative campaign pursues quite different goals. It is designed to make people forget how this problem really arose and who bears the responsibility for the tension persisting in the Indochina Peninsula region and preventing the peoples which inhabit it from concentrating on resolving urgent economic, social and other tasks.

We essentially have before us a classic example of misinformation of the international public, when the victim of tyranny, violence and injustice is held to blame for them. How many decades the colonialists and aggressors held sway in Vietnam! Their brutalities and crimes were innumerable. According to American estimates, the war in Indochina claimed 15 million victims. In Laos approximately one-fourth of the population was forced to leave its homes. In Vietnam the refugees numbered many millions.

But those who are now expatiating on the refugees keep quiet about that. They would like to bury the crimes of American imperialism in oblivion.

The victory over the colonialists and imperialist aggressors opened up before the peoples of Indochina the way to a new life and to national revival. Naturally, the grave legacy left by wars and foreign rule could not be overcome quickly. Almost everything had to be started literally from scratch, and a tremendous effort was required to give people even a cup of rice and a roof over their head. The thoughts and wishes of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea were pinned on setting up good relations with their neighbors and on long-awaited peace.

However, the security and stability of this region were subjected to new trials, this time on the part of Chinese hegemonism and expansionism. Their first victim was Kampuchea. The Pol Pot clique obedient to Beijing pursued a policy of genocide, clearing space for future Chinese newcomers. More than 3 million victims--that was the result of the sway of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and other Maoist minions, as well as Chinese emissaries sent to Kampuchea to direct the actions of the wild fanatics. Approximately 4 million inhabitants of Kampuchea were forcibly driven from the cities and villages where they lived.

Then came Vietnam's turn. Seeking to create additional complications in setting up a peaceful life in Socialist Vietnam, China unilaterally tore up economic and other treaties, suspended trade and engaged in provoking military conflicts on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, and soon also on its own border with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Counting on complicating the internal political situation and Vietnam's economic life, the Chinese leadership embarked on the path of inciting SRV citizens of Chinese nationality to resist the authorities and to emigrate en masse from the SRV. The Beijing enticers intimidated them with a future war between China and the SRV, lured those people away and then, when they had abandoned everything, renounced their Vietnamese citizenship and taken up the invitation to leave for China, they cynically drove them back and made them eke out a pitiful existence for weeks and months in camps along the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Events showed that Beijing needed to incite Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality to emigrate as an additional pretext for unleashing aggression against Vietnam. And even now, after the failure of the Chinese aggression, the refugee problem created by Beijing itself is being used to put pressure on Vietnam. Its settlement on China's terms is being put forward as one of the ultimatum-like demands for the normalization of Chinese-Vietnamese relations.

Imperialist circles and Chinese hegemonists are acting in concert: Hushing up the fact that the tragedy of the refugees is the result of foreign interference in the affairs of the peoples of this region, they are trying to depict it as a consequence of some kind of "inhuman attitude" toward people on the part of the people's authorities of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

No objective assessment of the stand of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos on this problem should be expected from the initiators of the "refugees" campaign. The political speculators do not want a solution. They are seeking more or less "plausible" grounds for continuing interference in the affairs of the peoples of this region.

In January 1979 the SRV Government gave permission to emigrate legally to persons wishing to be reunited with their families or wishing to change their domicile for other reasons. In February and March this year talks were held in Hanoi between representatives of the SRV Government and a delegation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, as a result of which a seven-point program governing the procedure for the official emigration of named persons from Vietnam was approved. The SRV authorities reached agreement with the administration of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees on specific ways to realize this concerted program. Vietnam also consented to participate in a conference of the countries having a direct bearing on the refugee problem, if it were to be convened under UN auspices. At the same time Vietnam is naturally opposed to all kinds of provocative plans to discuss the refugee problem at some other "international forums."

The fraternal socialist states and the progressive world public share this valid and legitimate stand of Vietnam's.

It is necessary to separate truth from fiction in this matter and to tear down the cloak of falsehood and hypocrisy under which those who are really to blame for the misfortunes of tens of thousands of refugees in the countries of Southeast Asia are trying to hide.

Leontyev Comment

LD052348 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A big propaganda campaign has been lately mounted in the NATO countries and China over the issue of refugees in Indochina. This problem does exist, writes our news analyst Aleksey Leontyev. It involves some 300,000 people who have left Indochina for various reasons and who now live in refugee camps in Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. The influx of refugees creates certain difficulties in these countries, but the men behind the propaganda campaign about the refugees are actually little concerned about the fate of the refugees. They have a totally different aim: To try to denigrate Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, to set these nations against other Southeast Asian countries and to undermine their international prestige. They also want at the same time to absolve themselves of responsibility for the current situation and to whitewash their past crimes against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

This is obvious from statements made in Washington and Beijing. The authors of these statements make numerous slanderous attacks on Socialist Vietnam, on its domestic and foreign policies.

But they keep silent about the main thing: When and how the refugee problem appeared. As a matter of fact, according to a recent submission made at a news conference in Bonn by the United States UN ambassador, Andrew Young, Vietnam is not to blame for the problem at all. Mr Young said its roots should be sought in the American war in Vietnam. He added that the United States had no moral right to make critical statements on this issue. Indeed, the refugees are a legacy of the cruel 30-year war waged against the people of Vietnam by foreign invaders, first from Japan, later from France, then from the United States and more recently from China. [Words indistinct] invaders that slandered Indochina and doomed its people to unheard of suffering and privation, anguish and wandering. The men who now shed hypocritical tears must answer this question: What were they doing when the United States was dropping millions of tons of bombs in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea?

At that time, according to the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, about 40,000 villages were destroyedin Vietnam, along with some 150 cities and towns which is roughly 60 percent of all Vietnamese towns. It was then that the refugee problem appeared. Fleeing from the brutalities of the U.S. invaders, millions of Vietnamese escaped to larger cities and to other countries. A quarter of the Laotian population and millions of peasants in the then Cambodia moved away from their homes. In Kampuchea some 3 million people were killed and many more forcibly expelled from their homes at the will of the Pol Pot regime obedient to Beijing. After the fall of this puppet regime several tens of thousands of Kampucheans were driven away to Thailand by Pol Pot bandits. That makes it obvious that Washington and Beijing are primarily to blame for the suffering of the hundreds of thousands of the refugees. The governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are doing all in their power to overcome the consequences of the war, in particular to solve the refugee problem they have inherited. The Vietnamese Government has made constructive proposals to solve the problem. It has established contact with the UN secretary general and has proposed starting on a legal basis an organized and safe departure of all the people who would like to leave Vietnam. It has also agreed to taking part in a conference of the directly interested countries, a conference sponsored by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

MORE ON VISIT BY SRV LE VAN LUONG-LED DELEGATION

Silk Combine Visit

LD031856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The collective of the Rosa Luxemburg silk combine in Moscow today cordially received the delegation from Hanoi, led by Le Van Luong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Hanoi city party committee. A meeting of friendship took place at the combine. Speakers spoke of fraternal solidarity with the people of Vietnam. The head of the Vietnamese delegation expressed his sincere gratitude to the working people of Moscow and the entire Soviet people for their constant help and support.

Delegation Departure

LD041910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the city of Hanoi, led by Le Van Luong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hanoi city party committee, left Moscow for Sofia today. The guests from the capital of the fraternal country acquainted themselves with the work of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR APPRAISED

LD051351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Part two of special correspondent S. Kondrashov article under rubric "From a Journalist's Notebook": "Our Neighbor Turkey"]

[Excerpt] Ankara-Istanbul-Moscow--The revolution in Iran, which happened so suddenly and had such well-founded causes, made many observers look more closely at neighboring Turkey: Would the Turks not take the same road as the Iranians? No, we will not, since we are different and have already gone far along a different road--that is how the Turk's usual answer can probably be summarized. Here they will explain that Turkey does not have the shah's tyrannical dictatorship but a multiparty parliamentary democracy, that the church was separated from the state by the reforms of Ataturk and that mullahs cannot be dominant expressers of the people's aspirations since other channels and mouthpieces exist for this, enshrined in the constitution and verified by political practice. In short, there is no shah, ayatollah or strong Islamic fanticism and craving for an Islamic republic.

After the revolution in Iran Washington directly and indirectly sounded out Ankara's reaction: Would the Turks not undertake to pick up something of what the new Iran had thrown out along with the shah? And once again the answer was in the ngative: No, we will not pick up either the shah's functions as a policeman in the Near East or the American stations for electronic espionage against the Soviet Union, which have been dismantled in Iran. This answer reflects, above all, the revision and correction which Turkey has been making to its foreign policy course for quite a long time and which have now been deepened and accelerated. Turkey is freeing itself from excessive dependence on the United States, is devoting more attention to relations with neighboring states and is abandoning the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union--a policy attached, as it were, to its NATO membership since the first postwar years.

A heavy blow was struck against the American-Turkish rider-and-horse harmony in 1974, when, owing to the Greek-Turkish conflict over Cyprus, the American Congress placed an embargo on weapons deliveries to Turkey. The embargo was lifted last fall, but Ankara has not forgotten and cannot forgive the fact that Washington took the side of one NATO member against another, thereby demonstrating the danger of dependence on American favor. Ankara also has a great disliking, to put it mildly, for the sluggishness and inertia of the United States and the West in general in matters of economic and financial aid to a gravely ailing NATO member. And there is another very important reason: the effect of international detente and the desire not to lag behind--and even the fear of lagging behind--the new times. Ankara insists on its right to make a contribution to detente, refusing, to use Ecevit's expression, "to remain an anachronistic cold-war survivor: lagging behind the West in developing relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries."

"Alliances and other forms of cooperation can change with changing times and conditions," Ecevit says, "but the country's history and geography do not change, and therefore the most constant and healthy basis of a particular country's international relations must, in our opinion, be its historical and geographic realities." To put this political-philosophical premise another way, it turns out that at present Turkey feels ill at ease in the company of NATO states which condescendingly slight their semi-Asian ally and, moreover, ward it away from its neighbors.

Let us not exaggerate Turkish-American differences. It is, of course, a question not of a break but of a new equilibrium which, in Ankara's view, must not exclude either American dollars or American weapons or even American bases on Turkish territory, albeit on different terms--these are being drawn up. But the differences must not be belittled either. For, after all, they turn on different concepts of Turkey's place in the modern world. Washington strategists have a strictly functional view of Turkey: Until the recent demise of CENTO it was a connecting link between two military blocs, and it is still NATO's southeastern flank and an element in the encirclement of the Soviet Union. But, of course, the Turkish people do not want to be just a function, and a risky one too, or a "connecting link" which does not link them very well with a peaceful future. As a counterbalance to Atlantic nations, Turkish statesmen, having shaken off cold-war delusions, emphasize that Turkey's very location at the crossroads of East and West, north and south, enables it to help the cause of bringing peoples and states closer together in the name of peace and good-neighborliness. This is a sensible approach, and it extends to relations with the Soviet Union. Turkey does not want--and demonstratively emphasizes this--elements in its relations with the United States which could harm Turkish-Soviet relations.

Our relations are developing in a direction satisfactory to both sides. The traditions of the economic cooperation which arose between the young Soviet republic and Ataturk's newborn republic were overshadowed, as it were, in the first postwar decades, but since 1967 they have been restored. Since the signing of the Soviet-Turkish intergovernmental agreement, several enterprises of importance to the Turkish economy have been constructed with Soviet assistance, including the well-known metallurgical plant at Iskenderun. We will hope that much still lies ahead.

Even now, on familiarizing yourself with the chronicle of Soviet-Turkish contacts, you see how extensive and diverse they are. During the 10 days that we spent in Turkey at the end of May a famous Soviet choreographer flew back to Moscow after staging Giselle in Ankara, and a less famous businessman arrived to conclude a deal for deliveries of 50,000 tons of meat by Turkish organizations for the meat combine in Leninakan. USSR Geology Minister Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, on whom the Turks pin hope of finding oil, concluded a visit, and A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, began a visit--one more step along the path of developing parliamentary contacts between the two countries. And we flew out of Istanbul on the same TU-134 which had brought S.A. Shachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, to Ankara for talks....

U.S. MILITARY BASES IN TURKEY DRAW CRITICISM

LD291902 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Unatbributed commentary: "Turkey in America's Strategic Plans"]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, replying to journalists' questions at a recent press conference in Moscow, referred to the Mediterranean situation and recalled earlier proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the subject, including the exclusion of naval vessels of certain categories from the Mediterranean. The Soviet minister said: Our stand is constructive. We believe that it is necessary to take certain steps, and we are ready to discuss this issue.

The recent talks in Vienna between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter also [words indistinct] without going into details. [passage indistinct] This would be in the interests of all peoples, including the interests of the Mediterranean peoples. Turkey, contiguous with the eastern Mediterranean, is no exception in this sense.

The eastern Mediterranean is very close to the borders of the Soviet Union as well. This is why the Soviet Government attentively follows the course of events in the region and strives to prevent dangerous events. It is no secret that the imperialists have not given up their efforts to keep the Mediterranean area in a state of tension. To this end, they resort to provocative military maneuvers from time to time and expand their military bases. Thus for example the military base in Cyprus, which occupies a strategically important place in the sealanes and which plays an important role in the plans to increase the U.S. military presence in the Middle East, is being rapidly expanded. U.S. plans envisage the use of U.S. Armed Forces to wrest [ele gecirmek] oil installations in Arab countries in emergencies. With this aim, it has been planned to establish a strike force of 100,000 men to be sent to the Middle East from Europe or the United States when necessary and to create a special U.S. command for the Middle East.

Let us take a look at the military bases in Turkey. Thomas Reston, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, pointed out the great importance of these bases for spreading U.S. military power to the whole of the Middle East. It is difficult to find more candid words than these concerning the military bases that are to be used for intervening in the affairs of other countries. Nor do some of the senators who have been speaking in the reconciliation commission [uzlastirma komisyonu] of the U.S. Congress on aid to Turkey make any bones about this fact. They are pointing out that the aid to be given to Turkey must improve the atmosphere of the talks being held to strengthen America's position in Turkey and to restore U.S. and NATO bases on Turkish territory.

Washington, engaged in efforts to use Turkey as a jumping-off point in the eastern Mediterranean region, is [word indistinct], that is to say, it is alternately making expansive promises and engaging in pressure tactics. According to the Turkish press, all these are finding their expression in the current bilateral talks on the subject of a new defense cooperation agreement. The Pentagon consistently ignores Turkey's national interests and regards Turkey as a means for the implementation of its strategic plans for the Mediterranean, which endanger peace and security. It is no accident that the Turkish press calls these plans ominous. GUNAYDIN points out that the United States is back to its old practices, that is to say, it is trying to use its military bases to complicate Turkey's relations with neighboring countries and to arouse distrust between Turkey and these countries. According to the paper, for as long as the U.S. bases stay, Turkey cannot establish close relations with its neighbors and cannot gain the respect of developing countries, being regarded as a satellite of imperialism. The paper expresses the following belief: The cooperation for defense with America is increasingly becoming a source of danger for the country's security. GUNAYDIN says Turkey should give up such cooperation and should establish good relations with the socialist countries and the developing countries.

Such [word indistinct] show once more that Turkish public opinion is well aware of the kind of results that U.S. plans, which pursue the goal of expanding the U.S. military presence in the eastern Mediterranean and sabotaging detente, can yield. Turkey, most naturally, sincerely desires the constructive steps that Andrey Gromyko referred to in his recent press conference and which are aimed at leading the eastern Mediterranean region to military detente.

ACADEMICIAN PRIMAKOV DISCUSSES SOVIET VIEW OF EVENTS

NC041430 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 2-8 July 79 pp 3-12 NC

[Text of Claude Khoury's "exclusive" interview "last week" with Yevgeniy Primakov, member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Oriental Studies; Primakov's statements "in writing, in answer to a list of written questions submitted to him by MONDAY MORNING's Claude Khoury through the NOVOSTI Press Agency in Beirut"]

[Text] [Question] What is your attitude to the revolution in Iran? Do you think that the establishment of an Islamic republic there will lead to an improvement (or a worsening) of Soviet-Iranian relations?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has greeted the Iranian revolution, regarding it as a progressive historical change in the life of the Iranian people.

A few words about my understanding of the events taking place there:

I cannot agree with the Western politicians who tend to explain them as a mere clash between the shah's regime and religious forces. This approach beclouds the deep social and political causes and origins of the crisis that beset the monarchy. A sufficient body of evidence shows that for many years the shah's regime, having fastened Iran to the USA, was neglectful of the country's urgent economic and social problems, and that this ultimately caused the wrath of the entire people. That is why events in the country have assumed such a mass character; their driving force--and I want especially to stress this--is the people: workers, office employees, clergymen, rural inhabitants, the national bourgeoisie and youth. The active participation by workers in the revolution has reinforced its democratic and anti-imperialist nature.

At the same time, it is clear why the clergy has been playing such a big role in the Iranian revolution. First of all, in the last years of the shah's regime, especially after the disbandment of legal opposition political parties, it seems to have been one of the few organized forces in the country. Second, the clergy has put forward slogans which bear an objectively progressive character in the situation. These slogans call upon the people to fight against despotism and foreign rule, for the satisfaction of the social demands of broad popular masses.

Now, regarding the second part of the question:

The political changes in Iran open up, in my view, favorable opportunities for the further extension and development of Soviet-Iranian relations. Iran has been taking drastic measures to put an end to the dominance of U.S. imperialism: It has liquidated the Pentagon's military bases, withdrawn from CENTO and declared its support for the peoples fighting against imperialism, Zionism and racism; it has also expressed a wish to follow the course of non-alignment. All this widens the sphere of coincidence of the Soviet Union's and Iran's political interests on the international scene.

Good prospects for cooperation are also opening up in such areas as industry, power development and agriculture. Significantly, the view is shared in Tehran, and the statements by many Iranian officials and public figures attest to this.

Here I want to emphasize that the Soviet state seeks no advantages or "special rights" in Iran and has no territorial claims to it; the USSR only strives to ensure that our 2,500-kilometer border is a frontier of peace and friendship.

[Question] Some people think the atheistic nature of communism makes it a sure bet that relations between Ayatollah Khomeyni-led forces and the Soviet Union will end up in confrontation. Do you accept this view?

[Answer] I don't believe at all that ideological or philosophical differences as such can be a source of complications between states in general and between the Soviet Union and Iran in particular. The Soviet people have always treated with respect both the religious feelings of the Iranian people and Iran's desire to overcome its many vital problems and the difficulties standing in its way. The Soviet Union has decidedly taken the side of the Iranian revolution and has already done a great deal to prevent foreign meddling in Iranian affairs, it goes without saying that it itself did not interfere and is not going to interfere in them. I think that all this provides a basis for mutual understanding and good-neighborliness rather than confrontation.

[Question] Do you think that the Khomeyni phenomenon will lead to a widespread Islamic revival?

[Answer] No, I don't think so.

[Question] Can the Islamic movement in Iran somehow influence the religious feelings of the millions of Soviet Muslims?

[Answer] It would be naive to assume that the Soviet Muslims, being part and parcel of the single organism of Soviet Society, proceed from purely religious considerations in evaluating international events. Yes, the Soviet people now treat Ayatollah Khomeyni with sympathy, but only because he is a leader who has raised the Iranian people to overthrow the monarchic regime and who has proclaimed as his aim the creation of new and better conditions of life for them. If Khomeyni were not such a leader, he would not enjoy popularity in the USSR, in particular among the Soviet Muslims.

[Question] What is your attitude to the demand of the Iranian Kurds for autonomous rights?

[Answer] We sympathize with the movements of all peoples for self-determination. As for the forms which this self-determination may take, they depend on the will of these peoples and on the concrete historical conditions existing in each particular country.

[Question] How do you think the Iranian revolution will influence the U.S. "peace initiative" in the Middle East and American interests in this region?

[Answer] The Iranian revolution greatly complicates the American game in the Middle East. Actually, Iran is not only fully out of this game after taking, under the shah, a very active part in it, but has also become a force openly hostile to the anti-Arab machinations of the USA and Israel. Iran has given unreserved support for the PLO and the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own state. It spoke out strongly against the capitulatory deal of As-Sadat, the American-Israeli model for a Middle Eastern settlement. Moreover, we should bear in mind that Iran represents in terms of economic might--and not only economic--one of the most influential and powerful states of this region.

In order to perceive the scale of influence of the Iranian developments on the U.S. positions in the area, one should primarily recall that the foreign policy of the shah's regime was largely subordinated to the interests of the United States. Washington welcomed this "division of functions" when Iran played the role of policeman in the gulf basin. This encouraged the foreign-policy ambitions of the shah's regime and its proclivities for regional hegemony. Iran suppressed the liberation struggle of patriots in Oman's Dhofar Province and in effect backed the expansionist policy of Israel and the policy of racism and apartheid pursued by the Republic of South Africa. For example, South Africa covered 90 percent, and Israel 60 percent of their requirements in liquid fuel by importing Iranian oil.

The United States actively used Iran also in its confrontation against the Soviet Union. As I already mentioned, Iran has a 2,500-kilometer border with the USSR. It is known that along this border the USA maintained a sophisticated electronic system for spying on Soviet territory and had a large intelligence center there.

To be sure, the revolution in Iran has brought a loss for the United States, and not only in the political or strategic military spheres. The losses in the economic area are likewise great. In OPEC the shah's regime--this is especially true of the recent period--held a position that obviously suited the United States. At the same time, Iran was a huge market for arms and military equipment. This enabled the USA not only to keep tens of thousands of its military advisers in that country and control the Iranian army, and not only to stockpile weapons on the Soviet border, but also to recycle more than five billion dollars to its economy annually. With the victory of the Iranian revolution, all this has become a thing of the past.

[Question] What effect do you think the Iranian events have had on the policy of the regimes in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and the Gulf states?

[Answer] I think it would be wrong to place all of these countries in the same category. Egypt is a direct party to the separate Camp David deal. The Iranian events did not alter As-Sadat's decision to depart from a concerted all-Arab stand in the Middle East crisis; he openly struck a bargain with Washington and Tel Aviv, in order to railroad the American-Israel ideas of settlement. In this case we evidently see the mechanism of American-As-Sadat relations at work, a product of both CIA activities and the "shuttle" diplomacy initiated by Kissinger and his assistants.

As for Syria, Iraq and the gulf states, I am deeply convinced that the Iranian revolution strengthens their determination to step up the struggle against the separate deal, for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle Eastern problem.

[Question] Within what limits is the Soviet Union prepared to back the Palestine Liberation Organization in its fight for a Palestinian state, and by what means?

[Answer] The Soviet Union pursues a firm and consistent line of giving support to the Palestinian Arabs' struggle for self-determination, up to and including the creation of a national state. This support has a variety of forms and encompasses different spheres, and the PLO speaks highly of the character, scope and level of its cooperation with the Soviet Union. I shall quote the words of Yasir 'Arafat, who stressed: "We prize our growing relations with the Soviet Union along government and public lines. We do everything in our power to strengthen and develop these ties and highly appreciate the Soviet Union's enormous help to the Arab nation."

[Question] Does the PLO's new alliance with Iran influence Soviet-Palestinian relations in any way?

[Answer] In one of the preceding answers I unambiguously stated that the new Iranian regime's rapprochement with the PLO is seen by us as a very positive shift which will help to improve the conditions of struggle for the Palestinians.

[Question] Rumors about strained Soviet-Iraqi relations because of the difficulites between the Ba'th Party and the Communist Party of Iraq have been circulating recently. Could you in the light of these reports assess the present state of Soviet-Iraqi relations?

[Answer] Speculation on this subject has indeed been appearing both in the Western Press and in some Arab publications. They are being assiduously spread by imperialist forces and reaction, in their attempts to undermine Soviet-Arab friendship and, in particular, Soviet-Iraqi relations. These attempts have intensified of late, as relations have sharpened between the Ba'th and the Communist parties in Iraq--The two main political forces that in 1973 set up a progressive National Patriotic Front there.

No wonder, because it is imperialist circles, the Zionists and situations of this kind for their own selfish ends, having in them an opportunity to foment and spread anti-communism and the related anti-Soviet sentiments and tendencies. In this context we hold that the forces opposing imperialism and acting in behalf of the vital national interests of their peoples should give no cause for imperialist intrigues and provocations. On the contrary, they should close ranks and rebuff these designs by united efforts.

As for the Soviet-Iraqi relations, they have at their base the common basic interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples. Over the past years these relations have demonstrated their fruitful and mutually advantageous nature. They rest on the desire of the Soviet people and of the national patriotic forces in Iraq for cooperation in the name of a just peace in the Middle East, stronger world peace and security, and national and social progress. The Soviet-Iraqi treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in Baghdad, was an expression of this common desire.

The fruitfulness of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation, which is based on the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, has been proved by time. It meets the mutual interests of our peoples, and helps the Iraqi Republic in building a new life.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union approve the current plans for Syrian-Iraqi unity?

[Answer] The Soviet Union has always stood for the unity of Arab peoples and countries on an anti-imperialist progressive basis.

[Question] Is there any truth to the reports that the Soviet Union would refuse to supply Syria (and perhaps also Iraq) with arms in the event of an attack by Israel?

[Answer] All talk that the Soviet Union would refuse to supply arms to the Syrian or Iraqi army in the event of an Israeli attack on these countries is provocative.

The Soviet Union has always honored its obligations and is doing so now. It regards the strengthening of the defense capabilities of these countries as an important factor in the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union approve the Syrians' military presence in Lebanon?

[Answer] Syrian Armed Forces are in Lebanon as an inter-Arab security force. Under the present conditions, they stabilize the situation and their stay in Lebanon is conditioned by a corresponding request of the central Lebanese Government.

[Question] Some sources claim that Saudi Arabia would not be against the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. What is the Soviet stand on this matter?

[Answer] I do not quite agree with the way this question has been put. For, in fact, diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia have been in existence since 1926. Moreover, the Soviet Union was the first country to recognize the independence of the Saudi state and establish diplomatice relations with it. As far as I know, neither side has severed them. True, these relations were not duly developed, but that's quite another matter and requires a special discussion.

Personally I at present see no reasons which would be an insurmountable obstacle to the development of normal Soviet-Saudi relations. Our countries have never been at war; they have had no irreconcilable conflicts. The social systems of the two countries are really different, but surely no one can take this as an argument against normal relations.

Promoting normal ties, based on the principles of trust and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, between the Soviet Union and all the Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, could undoubtedly serve the growth and cohesion of all those forces which are interested in achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

[Question] The press has often been suggesting of late that there is a drawing closer together of stands between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia.

[Answer] Really, we treat with respect the position Saudi Arabia has taken in regard to the separate Camp David deal, and do not in any way conceal this.

[Question] On the other hand, the press talks a lot about the so-called "Soviet threat" to Saudi Arabia and the other gulf states. Those who are warning of this threat point out that Soviet influence has been spreading in a "pincer-like" fashion around the Arabian Peninsula. They refer to the events in Ethiopia, South Yemen, Iran and Afghanistan as a sign of this tendency. Do you have any comments on this?

[Answer] We in the Soviet Union are well familiar with such fables. Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser, for example, has put forward the theory of a so-called "arch of crisis." From this theory it follows that the Soviet Union wants to create an explosive situation, aimed against the United States, in a broad zone adjacent to the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and so on. Brzezinski seriously asserts that the changes which have occurred in Ethiopia, South Yemen, Iran and Afghanistan are the result of Soviet interference.

Leonid Brezhnev during his Vienna meeting with Jimmy Carter said about this so-called theory: "I can firmly declare that the whole of this theory is an empty lie."

Indeed, such statements by certain U.S. administration officials cannot be called otherwise. Though it is true that imperialism has suffered a whole series of defeats, which geographically fit into the "arch" of Brezinski, they are not, of course, the result of "anti-American designs" by Moscow. The revolutionary upsurge of the peoples and the struggle against imperialism and for the progressive road of development are an inevitable and objective course of history.

The spreading of rumors that the Soviet Union is scheming to envelop the Arabian Peninsula is a continuation of the same old political line that Dulles pursued way back in the middle of the fifties. Describing the internal revolutionary changes in the Arab world at that time, the then U.S. secretary of state claimed a "vacuum" was resulting in the Middle East and that it was necessary for the United States, in the conditions of confrontation with the Soviet Union, to fill it.

I feel that speculations about "crisis zones" and the "Soviet threat" are likewise an undisguised attempt by imperialism to camouflage the widening of direct U.S. expansionism in this region.

[Question] Why does the Soviet Union abstain in the security Council when votes are taken on the U N temporary force in south Lebanon?

[Answer] The Soviet Union does not vote against, and thereby does not block the mission of the U.N. force in south Lebanon, we take into account the position of directly concerned Arab countries, which have spoken out for the extension of the mandate. But at the same time we reiterate our serious dissatisfaction with the fact that the resolution of the Security Council--I mean Resolution No. 425 of March 19, 1978--does not contain a strong condemnation of Israel for its continuing sabotage of Security Council decisions and for its unceasing acts of aggression and gross interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon. Though it formally pulled out its troops from all the territory of that state, Israel has handed over control over important border areas not to the U.N. force, as was envisaged by the decision of the Security Council and as was demanded by the Lebanese Government, but to its agents who have proclaimed a so-called "state of free and independent Lebanon."

In the light of the latest events in the south of that country, resolute condemnation of the Israeli aggressors appears to be still more imperative. The military of Tel Aviv and its right-wing Christian allies are expanding the scale of aggression, they subject to shelling peaceful settlements, Palestinian refugee camps and the positions of the Lebanese Army and even the U.N. interim force, moreover, these barbarous actions are notably committed from the territory of this "quasi-state," whose status is ensured only by the firepower of Israeli and the bayonets of several hundreds of Haddad's militiamen.

To Israel the dismemberment of Lebanon into several mini-states would be extremely advantageous, These patchwork states would quarrel with each other and so represent a convenient target for the pursuit of the policy of "divide and rule." Opportunities would open up for weakening the Palestinian resistance movement and for annexing Lebanese territory south of the Litani River in the future.

We believe it is high time to take effective measures to ensure the implementation of decisions adopted by the Security Council in connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

It is an open secret that the main obstruction to this lies in the stand of the United States, which maintains a "special" relationship with Israel and blocks such effective measures.

[Question] Some people believe that the inability of Lebanon to resolve its problems is due largely to the confrontation of the two superpowers. Do you agree?

[Answer] The answer to this question should be sought on an entirely different plane. The Soviet Union has never interferred in the domestic affairs of Lebanon. This is perfectly well known to all the Lebanese. On the contrary, it has always supported the striving of the Lebanese people for the territorial integrity and unity of their state, peace and harmony. We also proceed from the assumption that due consideration must be given for the interests of the Palestinian refugees, who are on the territory of Lebanon under an agreement with the central Lebanese Government.

As for the external factors of the Lebanese developments, they are primarily to be sought in the policy of Israel and its backers, that is, the policy of the United States, and in the recent period also in the actions of As-Sadat, who likewise seeks to exploit the situation in Lebanon for his own ends.

[Question] How, in your opinion, should the Lebanese crisis be resolved?

[Answer] The Lebanese crisis can be eliminated only on the basis of preserving the integrity of the state and creating new conditions under which the Lebanese people live in peace. These new conditions must envisage, first, the possibility of peaceful and secure existence and development for all the religious communities of Lebanon, secondly, a full restoration of the functions of the central government and their application to the whole territory of the state, and thirdly and most importantly, the cessation of Israeli aggression against this state and the abandonment of any support whatsoever to Lebanese anti-government separatist forces.

[Question] Do you agree with the assertion that the Lebanese crisis cannot be resolved so long as the Middle Eastern conflict as a whole has not been settled?

[Answer] I do not strictly adhere to this point of view. But I would like to stress that there exists a direct connection between these two crises. Moreover, I am inclined to call the Lebanese crisis a satellite crisis--meaning that the activation of reactionary forces in Lebanon, as a rule, coincides with certain actions on the Middle East scene, aimed at carrying out a settlement of the conflict in the Middle East in the interests of Israel and the United States. Consequently, it is indisputable that an overall settlement in the region could directly influence the normalization of the situation in Lebanon. But it would obviously be wrong to sit back and wait for this comprehensive settlement. Lebanon needs immediate measures designed to normalize the situation, maintain the territorial integrity of the country and preserve Lebanon as a state.

[Question] What is the attitude of the Soviet Union to the American-Egyptian-Israeli peace initiative? Does the Soviet Union believe that this treaty may lead to the termination of the war in the Middle East, since it neutralizes the largest and militarily strongest Arab state, or does it feel that the treaty will increase the threat of war?

[Answer] What do you mean by speaking about the termination of the war? Yes, this treaty withdraws the largest Arab country from military confrontation with Israel, but does this lead to the end of war? [paragraph continues]

Does the fact that the separate treaty virtually permits Israel to keep the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and the Arab part of Jerusalem--that is, all the occupied lands, except Sinai where Egypt is given very limited sovereignty--help to bring the war to an end? For when they say that As-Sadat has surrendered and when they write about a separate deal, this is no emotional exaggeration but a precise characterization of what is happening.

The Egyptian-Israeli treaty makes it possible to strengthen the U.S. military presence at the joint of three continents, sharply increase the arsenals of Israel and Egypt and use both the aggressor and his victim as a shock force of the neocolonialist policy of the West. "Peace Camp David style" is more like a contract under which Tel Aviv and Cairo pledge, for a definite compensation, to defend the American interests in the Middle East.

The growth of contradictions and tension all along the line, an intensified arms race and, consequently, an enhanced danger of a new conflict--such will be the real political results of this treaty.

[Question] Do you think it possible that the United States will return to the conditions of the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East?

[Answer] At present I see no signs in the Middle East policy of Carter's administration to support such an assumption.

[Question] Do you think a return of the United States to the joint Soviet-American statement would facilitate a peaceful settlement in this region?

[Answer] Yes, I certainly do. In October, 1977 the Soviet Union and the USA adopted a very important and very necessary document. It envisaged, within the framework of a specially convened Geneva peace conference and with the participation of all the parties involved in the conflict, a resolution of all the specific problems of settlement. Among the key issues were the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967, the Palestinian question, including the ensuring of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the cessation of the state of war and the establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. The Soviet Union and the United States appealed to all the parties concerned to realize the need to take sober account of each other's legitimate rights and interests and display a mutual readiness to act in accordance with this.

As is well known, the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization demonstrated this preparedness. But realism prevailed only briefly in the United States' policy. There began the big show of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, and later President Carter, having thrown his personal prestige into the scale of events, led matters to partial separate solutions.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union still believe that the Geneva conference remains the best mechanism for achieving a Middle Eastern settlement? Is a return to Geneva possible after the Egyptian-Israeli agreement?

[Answer] We advocate a cardinal and just Middle Eastern settlement to be achieved on the basis of efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. Within the framework of what forum this will be done is of no fundamental importance. [paragraph continues]

As for the attempts to return to Geneva with the aim of sanctifying the separate deal, we are decisively against this kind of Geneva. In my opinion, the convocation of the Geneva forum in such a situation would give cause to assume that its participants support the three-way treaty and that they regard it as a point of departure for settling the Middle East crisis.

[Question] How does the Soviet Union view the possibility of American military presence in the gulf area and how would this presence influence the prospects of peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] The Americans now love to say that they have overcome the "Vietnam syndrome" and are again ready for vigorous activity on different theaters. They mention primarily the gulf area, where the United States wants to ensure its permanent military presence. The Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty also envisages definite f[illegible]ms of its American presence.

It is clear that the desire of the U.S. strategists to gain a foothold in the gulf area, near such a "powder keg" as the Middle Eastern conflict, has never promoted and will not promote peace. As a rule, the military presence is employed to counter Arab national-liberation forces and to back pro-imperialist and counterrevolutionary circles.

As for the Soviet Union, it stands against this presence also because the latter embraces an area thousands of miles away from the United States but directly adjacent to our border.

[Question] What is the Soviet reaction to the United States' military support of North Yemen?

[Answer] The massive arms supplies to North Yemen and the circumstances under which the decision was taken evidence first of all that the United States is not interested in settling the conflict between the two states, but rather in preserving tensions in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, the existence of which makes interference in the domestic affairs of sovereign Arab states so much easier. It is well known that the United States took the arms supply decision exactly at the moment when North Yemen had agreed with its southern neighbor on peaceful settlement of the conflict and the search for ways to unity.

I would also like to draw your attention to the other side of the matter: It was a U.S. design to create an extraordinary situation and inspire dangerous events in the south of the Arabian Peninsula; the action also sought to put pressure on Saudi Arabia to accept a rapprochment with As-Sadat, thus removing the intensity of criticism against the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

[Question] Do you agree with those who say that the position of the European Economic Community on the Middle East question can make positive contributions to the search for peace in the Middle East?

[Answer] Though the approach of the Common Market to Middle Eastern settlement slightly differs from the stance of the United States of America, this allows no claim that it contains something fundamentally new or constructive. The actual support by the Common Market of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty speaks volumes.

[Question] How do you assess present Soviet-Jordanian relations?

[Answer] Soviet-Jordanian relations are developing in a normal way and serious prospects exist for their further extension. In particular, the Soviet Union treats with great understanding the steps which Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization have taken to bring their positions closer together.

USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko recently received King Husayn ibn Talal's special representative, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan Hasan Ibrahim. This meeting once again revealed the coincidence of stands on a number of key questions between the two countries. The Soviet Union and Jordan decisively reject the way of separate deals and believe that it serves only the expansionist plans of Israel and its accomplices. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Jordanian relations and stressed that both countries attach great importance to contacts between the leaderships of the Soviet Union and Jordan.

[Question] What influence do you think the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms will have on the situation in the Middle East?

[Answer] I think that the SALT II agreement will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the improvement of the situation in all parts of the world; it will help to relax tensions in all "hot" spots of our planet, including the Middle East. And this is not just my opinion: The international public at large adheres to this view.

It is also relevant in this context to recall the statement of Leonid Brezhnev during the signing of Soviet-American documents in Vienna, in which he noted that by the conclusion of the SALT II treaty a big step forward had been taken along the road to a general invigoration of Soviet-American relations and, consequently, of the international climate as a whole. At the same time, it was particularly stressed in the course of the talks that the Soviet Union continues to believe there is no way of ensuring a durable peace in the Middle East without a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, giving due consideration for each party concerned.

It is absolutely clear that the deepening of detente, to which the SALT II agreement is bound to lead, can only favor the intensification of the struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of the return to the Arabs of all the territories occupied by the aggressor in 1967 and the ensuring for the Palestine Arab people of the right to self-determination, up to and including the creation of an independent state.

KUWAITI MINISTER VIEWS MIDEAST, TIES WITH USSR

LD051425 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Igor Belyayev and TASS correspondent Vladislav Zhadyayev interview with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad under the rubric "Topical Interview": "'We Know Who Our Friends Are!'"]

[Text] We began our interview with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Ministers Sabah al-Ahmad with the question:

What is your attitude toward the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna?

[Answer] Kuwait rates highly the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at strengthening international detente. An important historic step has now been taken in the course of the Soviet-American talks in Vienna thanks above all to the firm line of the Soviet head of state L. I. Brezhnev toward the further limitation of the strategic arms race. We are convinced that the cause of achieving a just peace in the Near East, which the Arabs are struggling for, will benefit from the success of the talks.

Our country is not merely desirous of peace. We are doing all we can to achieve it. However, we are resolutely against the assertion that 97 of even 99 percent of the chances of achieving peace in the Near East are in the hands of one power. I am talking about the United States. I am convinced that the cause of peace in the Near East is in the hands of all those involved in the conflict. One decisive condition of achieving peace in the region is that it should be just and give nobody any unilateral advantages.

The Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty gave advantages to Israel. Why, it is clear now that this separate deal led to the resumption of the war in Lebanon and to a sharp exacerbation of the whole political situation in the Near East.

After the signing of an actual peace treaty between any two countries which have previously fought with each other do guns start firing? Of course not. Yet Israeli artillery is firing on South Lebanon. What kind of a peace is this? It has given nothing to the Arabs, including the Egyptian people.

The burden of military expenditure it has borne since the signing of the separate treaty by As-Sadat and Begin will get even heavier. As for the assertions that certain "kind uncles" will insure Egypt's prosperity, these are mere words.

Kuwait, like the overwhelming majority of Arab countries, resolutely rejected the Egyptian-Israeli deal. It has nothing to do with peace in the Near East. Therefore, there must be a long struggle to achieve a genuine peace in the region. And this struggle has already begun. Its goal is the inevitable return of Egypt to the Arab countries' ranks. The Arabs have the deciding word in this struggle. We in Kuwait realize how difficult it is. In particular, a pan-Arab strategy has to be worked out for the struggle for a just Near East settlement on the basis of the decisions of the Baghdad pan-Arab summit meeting.

[Question] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, by all appearances, the formulation of a pan-Arab strategy is a difficult matter. Many Arab countries oppose the Egyptian-Israeli treaty but their positions are often substantially different. What can you say about this?

[Answer] We in Kuwait are aware of all the real difficulties of our path. However, the Arabs must do what at the moment seems almost unattainable. Otherwise we will have to reconcile ourselves to those who intend to make all Arabs servants in their own home. We are totally against this prospect.

In conclusion Sabah Al-Ahmad said:

Our relations with the Soviet Union are good and getting better. They have excellent prospects in all manner of spheres. The Kuwaiti people know, in these times of difficulty for the Arabs, who their real friends are and who their real enemies are.

MOSCOW HEBREW SCORES ISRAEL, U.S. FOR ATTACKS IN LEBANON

TA031929 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The skies of Lebanon are again crimson with flames. Israeli planes are again bombing the towns and villages of Lebanon. Israel's aggressive actions, declares Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, are a provocation to the commonwealth of nations and a violation of international norms. What depths of cynicism must one reach in order to term such actions legal defensive activities, as Prime Minister Menahem Begin did not so long ago? No small measure of cheek is necessary to predict that Israel will continue such activities.

Israel's policy in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East make the world regard Israel's Armed Forces as an army of terrorists, robbers and vagabonds. Even the Israeli press has a hard time denying this. HA'ARETZ recently described the ruin and destruction that are left after IDF raids in southern Lebanon. Everyone takes part in the looting and spoils, HA'ARETZ points out, from enlisted men to senior officers. However, while the privates make do with taking anything that falls into their hands, it is the officers who are perpetrating well-planned robberies. They steal antiques and valuables. If Arabs try to interfere with the looting and robberies, they are shot at or, at best, shooed away. This is how the Israelis acted in the village of At-Tayyibah and in many other places.

It should be pointed out that robbery and genocide were perpetuated during all the wars of Israel. In the 1948-1949 war, Yaffo as well as other cities were completely looted. Similar actions were also perpetrated during Israel's aggressions in 1956 and 1967 and during the 1973 war. The Israeli soldiers did not find any valuable equipment in the poverty-stricken Egyptian villages. Hence, they looted all the shops. They took with them everything they could: beds, blankets, clothes and suits.

Israel is using modern military hardware such as F-15 planes, supplied by the United States, in its attacks against Lebanon. The rulers of Israel are using fighter planes, missiles, tanks and other military equipment in the aggressive actions against neighboring countries and nations, against old people, women and children, thus violating elementary human rights.

Lebanon and the Palestinians have become the first victims of the Egyptian-Israeli deal, which is being publicized as a peace deal. The recent Syrian-Israeli air fight proves that Israeli forces are preparing to aggravate the crisis in Lebanon to exert military pressure on those who reject surrender. Israeli military violence in Lebanon is so heartrending that it even embarasses official circles in the United States. Washington, writes the New York TIMES, is concerned not only about a possible escalation of military activities in Lebanon, but also about the fact that U.S. equipment is being used in the air raids. However, the United States is again making do with mere expressions of opinion and with the usual appeal for restraint. In this particular case, Washington is only lightly rebuking the Israeli leadership. The fact that Israel escapes punishment is viewed as encouragement by its leaders. The exacerbation of the Lebanese situation and the escalation of Mideast tensions prove again that the Camp David agreements do not serve the cause of peace in the region.

USSR WILL OPPOSE OTHER POWERS' INTERFERENCE IN PERSIAN GULF

NC041504 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 3 Jul 79 NC

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends, it is being increasingly noted in the papers that the danger of U.S. armed aggression is threatening the Persian Gulf area. According to FORTUNE magazine, the Pentagon is putting into operation [words indistinct] for special forces in the gulf. These forces will number 110,000 men, including soldiers from the 72d and 101st airborne divisions, which participated in the Vietnamese aggression.

It is completely obvious that this situation can only cause anxiety to the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf countries, including Iran. As we know, one of the chief aims of the Iranian revolution is to break free of the chains of U.S. imperialism. At the moment, news from Iran indicates that there is a tendency toward revising the ties of (?friendship) and cooperation with the U.S. and this is logical. You know that during his regime the shah, relying on the agreement of 1959 with the United States, turned your country into a military base for himself and obliged it to import weapons and military technology.

During the time that the imperialists' militarist policies were in operation in the Persian Gulf, they made use of Iran. It is natural that this kind of policy does not serve the purposes of the new revolutionary Iran. One of the first foreign policy acts of Republican Iran was to withdraw from CENTO, established by the imperialists, which led to the complete disintegration of the aggressors' organization. The new Iran has announced that it is abandoning the arms race and intends to join the nonalined countries.

At present, Iran increasingly opposes the policies of the U.S. imperialists. However, one occasionally hears views expressed in Iran that place the United States almost on a par with the Soviet Union. Such views are not in line with the truth. Dear friends, judge for yourselves: The Soviet Union will not only not interfere in the affairs of the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean countries, but will strongly oppose any foreign meddling there. The Soviet Union which has no military base in other lands, opposes the establishment of such bases by the United States and other imperialist countries in various regions of the world, including the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Our country earnestly supports the suggestion [words indistinct] including Iran, to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Soviet policies regarding Iran are firm and unchangeable: The Soviet Union desires to see your country free and (?independent), stepping out with total confidence onto the path of economic and social progress and advancement.

TASS NOTES IRANIAN NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM

LD052114 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 5, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council today passed into law an act on protection and development of the industry of Iran. In accordance with the new law, metallurgical, ship-building, aviation, car, mining, food and a number of other industries of the country, big enterprises and mineral deposits are nationalised.

In his Radio Tehran appearance, Prime Minister of Iran M. Bazargan has said that nationalised would be the property of more than 50 big factory owners and capitalists who got huge profits under the shah regime, and many of them fled abroad after the revolution. He has emphasized that the aim of the law is to make the country economically independent, to increase exports and to create additional jobs.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS LATEST ANTHOLOGY OF BREZHNEV SPEECHES, WRITINGS

LD050849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Unattributed book review: "Loyal to Lenin's Course. On the Publication of the Seventh Volume of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Works"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published the seventh volume of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works "Following Lenin's Course" (Footnote) (L. I. Brezhnev. Following Lenin's Course [Leninskim Kursom]. Speeches, Greetings Messages, Articles, Memoirs, Volume 7, Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1979). The publication of this volume is evidence of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's tireless concern for the theoretical elaboration of ways of building communism in our country. In making an invaluable contribution to the collective work of the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Secretariat and to all the multifaceted activities of the party and the Soviet state, L. I. Brezhnev sets an example of lofty party principledness, political wisdom and the ability to think and act purposefully on a large scale. His works are permeated by an inspiring belief in the inexhaustible creative strength and potential of the socialist system and the Soviet man--a patriot, working person and fighter.

The volume incorporates works covering the period January 1978 through March 1979.

Important landmarks in the life of the party and the Soviet state in 1978 and at the beginning of 1979 were the CPSU Central Committee July and November plenums, the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation--the first elections on the basis of the constitution of developed socialism--the USSR Supreme Soviet sessions and the sittings of its Presidium. These events are reflected in the works incorporated in the volume: L. I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sittings, his speech at the meeting of voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and other materials.

The seventh volume opens with L. I. Brezhnev's works ("Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands" which have been awarded the Lenin Prize and which profoundly and vividly elucidate the long historical period of the struggle of the party and the Soviet people for socialism and peace and for the implementation of lofty communist ideals.

L.I. Brezhnev's memoirs, which are written in vivid, figurative publicist's language, are today read by millions and millions of readers in the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries. They have also been published in a number of capitalist countries and they are bringing to those countries' working people the truth about our country and about the heroism and courage of the Soviet people, who have accomplished exploits of worldwide historic importance providing irrefutable evidence of the mighty, invincible force of the new society--socialism.

These memoirs are not only the story of the difficult path of building socialism and defending it in the brutal battle against fascism but also of the outstanding feat accomplished by the people of restoring the war-ravaged economy, of the new upsurge of the country in the postwar years and of the heroic epic of the opening up of the virgin lands.

They are also a profound demonstration of the source of our victories--the party's multifaceted organizational, educational, ideological and theoretical work--work which roused millions and millions of people to martial exploits during the terrible war years and which in peacetime roused them to accomplish the labor exploits of restoring the national economy and powerfully boosting it and other great deeds of the party and the people.

It is impossible without deep emotion to read "Malaya Zemlya," whose heroes accomplished a great feat. "As is well known," L. I. Brezhnev writes, "we held Malaya Zemlya for precisely as long as was required according to the Soviet command's plans--225 days. How we spent those days--that is what I want to relate." How prosaically put--"spent." But they were 225 days of hard, almost constant fighting. So the impression made is all the more powerful and the understanding of the greatness of the exploit of the fighters of Malaya Zemlya is all the deeper.

Everything in this documentary story cannot fail to stir the reader. The dangerous crossing to Malaya Zemlya when, under brutal enemy fire, at the most tragic moment, by the light of explosions and tracer fire, the song created there, at Malaya Zemlya, was born. It was sung by one of the sailors. And people began to raise their heads; those who were lying down sat up; those who were sitting stood; and some people began to join in. "I will never forget that moment: The song cheered [raspryamila] people. Despite what they had just been through, everyone felt more confident and took on the look of soldiers [obreli boyevuyu formu]."

Then there was the heroism of the assault force under the command of Maj Tsezar Kunikov which was the first to land on Malaya Zemlya. As they went into a battle to the death, the soldiers of the assault landing detachment swore an oath of loyalty to the motherland and to the people which stirs the heart even today.

Then there is the story which has the resonance of a requiem of the exploit of Mariya Pedenko, who was on Malaya Zemlya from the first days of the landing and was regarded as one of the best agitators. "Like many of the heroes," we read in "Malaya Zemlya," "Mariya is not alive today. As I recall this wonderful person, I think of the many other daughters of our motherland who shared with the men all the burdens of the war. For me, their image is a personification of the greatness of the Soviet woman."

The words in which the author reveals the vanguard role of the communist soldiers--people who, through their inflexible courage and heroism, roused the Soviet warriors and led them to their exploit--sound stern and elevated. The communists had only one privilege, only one right, only one duty--"...to be the first to go into the attack and the first to rush toward the gunfire."

And they piously discharged this lofty mission. Their conviction of the justice and greatness of the cause for which they were struggling led them to their exploit. Three million communists died the death of the brave on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. But their places were taken by new inflexible warriors of the party in order to crown the exploit of those who had fallen with victory over the enemy. During the war years 5 million Soviet patriots joined Lenin's party.

History can show many heroic exploits by individuals, L. I. Brezhnev notes, but it is only in our great country and only under the leadership of our great party that Soviet people proved that they are capable of mass heroism.

Soviet people overcame everything, endured everything, withstood everything and were victorious in the hardest of all the wars in our motherland's history. As they retreated under the blows of the Soviet forces, the fascist invaders maliciously and deliberately destroyed not only enterprises, transportation, power stations and communications but also cities with their apartment blocks and hospitals, VUZes and houses of culture, schools and kindergartens, historical and cultural monuments....

All this had to be restored to life, renewed and commissioned so that, having healed the serious wounds of the war, it was possible to make headway and to continue the path toward the cherished goal--communism. The work "Rebirth" is devoted to this theme.

In the hot summer of 1946 the party sent Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to Zaporozhye, where an obkom plenum soon elected him first secretary of Zaporozhskiy Obkom.

At that time the whole city lay in ruins. As they retreated the fascist barbarians had blown up all 70 plants in the city. The Dnepr hydroelectric power station was immobilized--the occupiers had blown up all the turbines and generators and there was no reservoir in the Dnepr since the fascists had blown up 33 of the 47 spillway dams. And new life had to be breathed into all that.

The law on the Fourth 5-Year Plan which was adopted in March 1946 envisaged the rebirth of "Zaporozhstal." It said: "Production of light-gauge cold-rolled sheet metal is to be restored in the south..." Just one line, but it meant colossal work.

The specialists of the UNRRA [United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency] (an international organization set up to help the countries which had suffered from the fascist invasion) who visited Zaporozhye wrote that restoring "Zaporozhstal" was unthinkable; it would be cheaper to construct a new plant. The "only thing" they could not assess was the tenacity of our people, the patriotism of Soviet people and the organizing will of the party.

The new U.S. administration which came to the White House after the death of President Roosevelt abruptly changed its attitude toward the USSR--its ally in the anti-Hitler coalition--forgetting all the old "hard" promises and "firm" contracts. After promising to manufacture a whole set of units for the Dnepr GES, the Americans stopped the deliveries after selling three machines.

There began the cold war which essentially lasted 20 years. The hope was that the Soviet Union and the communists would start begging.... But the overseas politickers miscalculated in this policy of theirs. "The inexhaustible reserves of the socialist economy, the potential of our planned system and the great might of a country which can if necessary regroup its forces and concentrate them in the main directions were once again demonstrated to the whole world," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev writes.

Work on the main construction projects was not only halted but, on the contrary, proceeded at a mounting pace. Within the toughest deadlines the workers, engineers and designers of Leningrad and Novokramatorsk made turbines and generators for the Dnepr GES which were more powerful and more reliable then the American ones. The reborn Dnepr GES began to provide electricity in the early spring of 1947. The first phase of "Zaporozhstal" was commissioned in fall of that same year. Soviet people had done the impossible--in just 12 months they had restored the extremely complex production of light-gauge sheet metal.

As he attentively acquaints himself with "Rebirth," the reader sees that with great profundity these memoirs of the first difficult years of restoring the war-ravaged economy reveal in living everyday practice the Leninist principles of the party organization's activity and political education work among the masses, living, specific experience and the ability to recognize people and their capabilities and talents and to place them in the service of the common cause and to impart to every task the organization and order which guarantee success.

Notwithstanding the abundance of current concerns, L. I. Brezhnev points out, it was necessary to attach paramount importance to the questions of fundamentally improving organizational and party political work and creating an atmosphere of efficiency and party exactingness. At that difficult time certain leaders on construction projects contended that the work schedule was inapplicable under such conditions. People worked without norms and productivity was measured by eye. It was necessary to overcome this feeling and the question of introducing schedules at the decisive projects nearing completion.

After this, carefully elaborated schedules were printed at a printing works in the form of small booklets which were issued not only to construction project leaders but also to foremen, work superintendents, party, trade union and Komsomol workers and journalists visiting the construction project. "They," L. I. Brezhnev sums up, "contributed to publicity--something which is also necessary for forming a collective. It is one thing when a person tinkers about in his own sector without knowing what is going on round-about and quite another when he is abreast of everything taking place on the construction project and knows his place in the general setup."

People learned to focus their efforts on the projects nearing completion and this device--gathering strength for the assault--was subsequently adopted [more generally], which made it possible to complete work considerably in advance of even the toughest deadlines.

The scope of our plans and the scale and complexity of the problems increase with every passing year and they must be resolved at a new level and in a new way. But it is necessary here to take into account the extremely rich practice of building socialism and the historical experience of the party and the people's masses.

"In short, to use Lenin's language," L. I. Brezhnev points out, "it is still of decisive importance for us to single out those links which, if we grab them, will enable us to fish out the whole chain."

The following remark made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during the restoration of "Zaporozhstal" sounds urgent and topical even today, particularly in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work".

"We need specific calls to action, we need placards showing figures, dates and the names of innovative engineers, Stakhanovites and workers in leading professions. We do not just need the same old people who, so to speak, have been approved once and for all, but new people all the time--those who have dashed ahead in competition today."

The cycle of memoirs incorporated in the volume is completed by "Virgin Lands"--the vivid story of the nationwide exploit of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands when the task was set of not only boosting grain farming in one republic but cardinally solving the grain problem of a countrywide scale.

"In the virgin lands," in L. I. Brezhnev's figurative expression, "millions of Soviet people continued to perform the experiment of the revolution, augumented its gains under the new historical conditions and created a living experience of the victorious building of developed socialism."

It was precisely then, when preparation for the fulfillment of this colossal task was only beginning--in January 1954--that L. I. Brezhnev was sent at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee to Kazakhstan, where he worked first as second secretary and later as first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The cultivation of the virgin lands was a great idea of the Communist Party whose implementation helped to transform almost instantly--in historical terms--the lifeless, remote but rich eastern steppes into an area with a developed economy and culture.

It is sufficient to cite just one fact to give some idea of the truly gigantic scale of the work. In Kazakhstan alone it was necessary to plow anew 250,000 square kilometers of steppe--a greater area than all of Britain.

The whole story of this epic accomplished by our people under the leadership of Lenin's party on an unprecedented scale and in an unprecedentedly short time is a monument to the people's exploits and to those generations of Soviet people who, at the call of the party and the command of their hearts, plowed the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Volga area, settled huge areas and ultimately made and are continuing to make a tremendous contribution to the country's grain balance and also to the development of other sectors of agricultural production.

At the same time, it is also a whole encyclopedia of knowledge and experience in the selection, placement and training of party, soviet, economic and other cadres and in the elaboration of strategy and tactics not only for opening up a tremendous area for agricultural production but also for creating new towns and settlements in the necessary places, the necessary conditions for satisfying the material and spiritual requirements of the pioneers of the virgin lands and everything that can be called modern socialist civilization.

This work also contains much sound advice to leaders of various ranks on how to work with people and how to utilize the valuable experience accumulated by them. "It is not enough to be merely an 'armchair' leader; it is necessary to have constant contact with the people, to get out and about, to see with your own eyes both the successes and the difficulties which arise and, when necessary, to intervene effectively. You will come to understand a very great deal and will learn much by arguing with people at a station in the steppe and by sitting down by the fireside with a team of tractor drivers," we read in "Virgin Lands."

The results of the opening up of the virgin lands in Kazakhstan cited in this work are significant. Total expenditure on the republic's agriculture (the whole sector) in 1954 through 1977 totaled R21.1 billion while in the same period R27.2 billion was received in turnover tax on the sale of grain to the state--that is, the country obtained a clear profti of R6.1 billion. In the last 24 years the republic has sold the state 15.5 billion poods of grain.

The report to the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum entitled "On the Further Development of the USSR's Agriculture" which is incorporated in the volume sums up the results of the implementation of the party's agrarian policy in the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum and defines the tasks of further raising the level of agricultural production in every possible way. The main task set for agricultural workers is to insure the comprehensive, dynamic development of all sectors of agriculture and a reliable supply of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country so that the growth in their production insures a further significant rise in the people's living standards.

Stressing that pretty high levels of production of the main agricultural products and absolute increases in them are planned in the next 5-year plan, L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that the party firmly subscribes to the principled line of systematically increasing capital investments in agriculture, but it is necessary to insure that these investments provide a proper return in output. The task is set of completing in the next 5-year plan the comprehensive mechanization of the cultivation of all the most important agricultural crops and greatly raising the level of livestock-raising mechanization.

The achievement of a new upsurge of livestock raising demands that attention be abruptly turned in this direction by all the party, all our ministries and departments and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and all rural working people. "The primary task," L. I. Brezhnev has said, "is to increase meat production. In order to resolve this is it is necessary to make full use of all our potential and reserves and to achieve an increase in the production of all types of meat."

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum L. I. Brezhnev noted in his speech that everything that we have done in the last 3 years alone cannot fail to inspire the confidence that the path which we are traveling is the correct, Leninist path. Over these years the national economy's fixed production capital has increased by R195 billion. This increase alone almost equals the total fixed production capital that we possessed at the beginning of the sixties. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan industry produced R450 billion more output than in the first 3 years of the 9th 5-Year Plan. The party's policy line of strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture is being purposefully implemented.

The targets planned for the first 3 years for increasing the population's monetary income and improving working people's housing conditions have been successfully resolved. In short, in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the country made substantial headway in all directions of economic and social development.

At the same time, L. I. Brezhnev criticized serious shortcomings. In particular, he noted that metal and fuel are continuing to limit us and that it has still not be possible to halt the process of the fragmentation of resources in capital construction and the increase in uncompleted work. A difficult situation has taken shape in transportation, especially concerning the railroads.

Central economic organs, ministries and departments are only slowly placing the whole economy on the footing of intensive development. They have been unable to achieve the necessary improvement of the qualitative indicators of work and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

All this, L. I. Brezhnev stressed, brings to the forefront of practical activity administrative and organizational questions--increasing the personal responsibility of leading economic cadres and organizing more precisely and effectively monitoring of the implementation of the decisions adopted: that is, further improving the leadership of the national economy.

Questions of further developing socialist democracy in the spirit of the demands and provisions of the new USSR Constitution loom large in the book. These questions were reflected in L. I. Brezhnev's speeches at USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions, in his speech at the 2 March 1979 meeting with voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug and in other works incorporated in the anthology.

"The successes of socialist democratism are undoubted," L. I. Brezhnev said at his meeting with voters. "But it is also indisputable that the potential of Soviet people's power has by no means been exhausted yet." Our Soviets and Soviet democracy embody tremendous vitality. And it is necessary to make still greater use of this to reveal the existing reserves, criticize shortcomings, compare opinions and elaborate valid decisions. Soviet democracy can and must serve economic progress still better, and economic progress has been and will remain the foundation and the material basis for insuring Soviet people's rights and freedoms increasingly fully and for the further blossoming of socialist democracy.

L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussion of the question of the practice of the Belorussian SSR soviets' work with voters' instructions is of great importance as a guide to action. "Instructions," L. I. Brezhnev said, "are a vivid manifestation of our democracy, democracy not in words, but in deeds, actual and real democracy. Instructions express working people's concern for their state's affairs and for social interests and we have no right whatever to lose these gains of the people's initiative." He also stressed that the well-organized work with instructions carries a very powerful educational charge since the discussion of the proposals submitted and the sometimes complex process of selecting instructions for implementation help to instill in Soviet people the ability to think in state terms.

During last year's trip round Siberia and the Far East L.I. Brezhnev had many meetings with the leading personnel of a number of obkoms and Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom, party-economic activists, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen and the builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad. He also participated in a conference of the first secretaries of Far East kraykoms and obkoms and in a meeting of representatives of the workers of Komsomolsk-na-Amure in the Lenin Komsomol machine-building plant. The anthology includes L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at these meetings and conferences--speeches which consider important questions of the further opening up of this important region of the country.

A considerable part of the volume is made up of greetings messages and messages of congratulations on labor successes to leading enterprise collectives and also to production innovators who have scored outstanding achievements in socialist competition and in the struggle to raise efficiency and quality. These friendly messages, which are permeated by heartfelt warmth, are evidence of the high value which the Communist Party and the Soviet state place on the Soviet people's creative, constructive labor. These documents are a powerful stimulus to the growth of the masses' initiative in raising labor productivity and in production administration.

The seventh volume also contains a number of works by L.I. Brezhnev--forwards to books of his published in the United States, Greece and other foreign countries, his answers to questions from correspondents of PRAVDA and foreign newspapers and others--which demonstrate with tremendous cogency that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are resolute champions of the consolidation of peace and cooperation among the peoples and consistent fighters against the arms race and for disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war, which threatens the end of human civilization. "Our wholehearted desire," L.I. Brezhnev said in May 1978 in Prague, "is to bury the hatchet of war so deep in the earth that no dark forces can ever dig it up again."

The works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev included in the volume--works packed with profound theoretical and ideological content--as are all his works, augment and enrich our party's ideological arsenal. They contribute to the ideological armament of the communists, all Soviet people and all progressive mankind and to the clear understanding of the prospects and tasks of the struggle for peace, social progress and communism and of the topical problems of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS IN BROADENING HARVEST FRONT

LD060722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The harvesting front is broadening daily. According to a report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration kolkhozes and sovkhozes have cut grain crops on an area of almost 8 million hectares. Mass harvesting is underway in the central Asian republics, the south of Kazakhstan and in the Transcaucasus. Work is underway in all the farms of the North Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and Moldavia. In the RSFSR the northern frontier of the harvest now passes through the south of Volgogradskaya, Belgorodskaya and Voronezhekaya oblasts.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 5 JULY

LD060658 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a complication of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

A new agricultural computer center has begun work in Uralskaya Oblast. Its memory carries data on all kolkhozes and sovkhozes of western Kazakhstan. It is analysing the progress of the laying in of fodder. It will also be very useful during the grain harvest. Similar computer centers now serve farms of the whole Kazakhstan virgin lands area. (0600 GMT)

In the Dagestanskaya ASSR farms have coped with one-third of the fodder procurement plan; they are concentrating on preparing hayage, vitaminized grass meal and pelleted feeds. (0700 GMT)

The harvesting of grain crops is underway in the Chu Valley, Kirgizia; it is expected to be reduced by 10-12 days. Sovkhozes in Priazovskoye, Zaporozhyskaya Oblast, have harvested grain crops from 1,500 hectares in a week. Grain has been cut and baled on 300,000 hectares in the oblast.

Seed spacing of sugar beets has been completed earlier than usual in Belorussia. This year about 1.5 million tons of roots are due to be sold to the state, more than last year. (0900 GMT)

Farmers in Andizhanskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan have grown the best harvest of cereals in the republic. The last harvesters today left the fields. The harvest has been completed in other oblasts in the Fergana Valley; threshing is also being completed. (1130 GMT)

Maksim Ginden reports that in Kirgizia, elevators of Oshskaya Oblast and the Chu Valley have begun receiving grain from this year's harvest. The republican deputy minister for procurement notes that good facilities have been arranged for drivers delivering grain. In the Kuban, the grain harvest is in full swing, and is in progress also at the testing grounds of the North Kuban Agricultural Testing Station, where new varieties of winter wheat are being gathered, bred by selectioneeress N.P. Fomenko, and called Zhnitsa, Kazachka and Severokubantsa, was regionally zoned for north Kuban in 1979, and is the first Soviet variety to combine good frost resistance with resistance to rust. It is also highly productive, and has given a yield increase of 7.1 quintals per hectare on average over 3 years in the fields of the north Kuban. The Zhnitsa and Kazachka varieties give good quality grain and are classed among hard wheats, especially Kazachka. Zhnitsa has good resistance to rust. These varieties are also highly productive, with potential yields of over 80 quintals per hectare. These varieties are being both tested and bred in production conditions, in several rayons of north Kuban, and Severokubantsa has been sown in Stavropolskiy Kray and Rostovskaya Oblast, and also in the central region.

Last year, Severokubantsa was the best of the varieties being tested in Kharkovskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in the south of Voronoezhskaya Oblast. In Odesskaya Oblast, the Priozernenskaya irrigation system, covering more than 10,000 hectares of corn and vegetable crop fields and vineyards, has come into operation. Irrigated lands in the Black Sea region now exceed (?150,000) hectares. (1200 GMT) Construction of the second stage of the Kamenskiy elevator, one of the biggest in the Altayskiy Kray has been completed. It will take grain from 10 rayons. The Novo-Altayskiy elevator has come into use this year and additional capacity has been brought into use at the Korotoyak and Rubtsovsk elevators. Thirty-seven grain collection points now have automatic samplers. All the (?dryers) have been converted to liquid fuel. (1330 GMT)

Fieldworkers of 10 union republics are harvesting cereals. The harvesting frontier is moving ever northward in the RSFSR; Voronozhskaya Oblast started harvesting today. All 50 elevators in the Krasnoyarskiy Kray are receiving grain around the clock: 150-200,000 tons of wheat are being delivered to the state daily. (1445 GMT)

Grain crops harvesting is underway in 10 republics, and harvesting has begun in Volgogradskaya, Belgorodskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. In Zaporozhskaya Oblast Ukrainian machine operators have cut and baled over 300,000 hectares. (2050 GMT)

FODDER PRODUCTION UNDERWAY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Comment by RSFSR Agronomist

LD060032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 2 July sown and natural grasses had been cut for the first mowing from over 26 million hectares. Throughout the country as a whole about 13 million tons of hay and almost 20 million tons of haylage have been prepared. Here is a comment on the progress in the preparation of fodder by Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, meritorious agronomist of the RSFSR: [begin recording] This year's weather conditions have in a number of the country's areas created difficulties in the securing of animal fodders. This makes it incumbent upon farm managers and specialists to make fuller use of forage reserves for the preparations of fodder.

The experience of many farms is deserving of attention in this regard. Above all, all hay is cut from meadows, fields, forest glades, ravines and roadsides. Where it is impossible to use machinery, the hay is gathered in by reapers. Great attention is paid to the preparation of coarse and succulent fodders, which are so necessary for the rearing and fattening of cattle. In Rostovskaya and other oblasts farms are laying in stores of young seeds. Most of the farms of the Ukraine and the Kuban are, after the harvesting of graincrops, gathering up all the straw and chaff for making silage in conjunction with beet greens and other succulent fodders. In southern areas a significant reserve in the preparation of fodder is reseeding after mowing and also the obtaining of several hay harvests on irrigated lands and other sections. This work is well organized in the Ukraine and Belorussia and Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts, which cannot be said of farms in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, which possess great potential.

Front-ranking farms are paying particular attention to the quality of fodder.

Grasses are not being allowed to be left standing long and the technology for the preparation of haylage, hay, silage, granules and briquets is strictly observed. The stores for haylage and silage are put into order in good time and disinfected.

In many republics and oblasts fodder production is separated as an independent branch of agriculture and the farms have set up mechanized detachments and teams for the preparation of fodders, their processing and their delivery for prolonged storage. These detachments and teams work on the basis of financial autonomy and the payment for the work of the machine operators depends on the quantity and quality of the prepared fodder.

Georgian Committee Chiefs Meeting

LD050949 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Gruzinform report: "In the Georgian CP Central Committee; Party Committees Must Pay Unremitting Attention to Fodder Procurement"]

[Excerpts] A conference of obkom, gorkom and raykom first secretaries has been held at the Georgian CP Central Committee to discuss questions of fodder production and procurement for livestock raising.

The conference heard a report from O. Vardzelashvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Agriculture Department, which made a critical analysis of the course of the fodder procurement campaign, revealed the reasons why a number of rayons are lagging behind in the pace at which they are laying in cured hay, grass meal and other fodder and noted instances of blatant violations of the techniques for harvesting grasses and laying in fodder for storage.

The conference noted that the organizational and political measures being taken by the Georgian CP Central Committee and party committees at local level are contributing to a high rate of fodder procurement which on the whole outstrips last year's rate. However, serious shortcomings and omissions in the course of the campaign in a number of rayons were also stressed. The attention of the conference participants was focused on the need to intensify party control in every sector of this most important front of agricultural production.

Central and local organs were ordered to intensify their control of the course of fodder procurement and fodder quality. It was stressed that party committee first secretaries, who will report regularly at sessions of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the republic fodder procurement headquarters, are personally responsible for the standards to which this campaign of paramount importance is carried out. The conference demanded that the responsibility of every official in every component of the leadership of fodder production and accumulation--that partywide, statewide concern--be intensified.

The results of the conference were summed up by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

G. Yunukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and S. Khabeishvili, chief of the Georgian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the conference.

DEVELOPMENT OF NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE PROVES FRUITFUL

LD0509Ц4 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

["Non-Black Earth Zone and its Social Development"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 5, Tass--Five years ago a project was started to radically transform the Non-Black Earth Zone--the vast part of the Soviet Union (five times the size of France) between the Baltic and the Urals, writes the newspaper (?MOSCOW) NEWS.

The zone has more than its share of [word indistinct] unstable weather, and thus things are tough on the agricultural front. Nevertheless, the zone still produces a significant part of the country's farming output. It is here that the whole of the flax crop, for which Russia is famous, is grown, and from here comes a large percentage of the potatoes and other vegetables.

The project, which is to last until 1990, is aimed at producing successful harvests independent of the weather conditions. Millions of hectares of land are to be improved. In the past five years, the zone has been supplied with hundreds of thousands of tractors, lorries and combines. One of the results has been that the grain harvest has risen by a third. Milk production has also increased by as much as 14 percent.

Social tasks are also being tackled as well as economic ones. The average agricultural incomes have been raised by nearly 25 percent. The income levels of collective farmers and factory workers are being gradually put on a par through a priority growth of farmers' incomes. With the supply of large quantities of machines farming work is becoming much more like that of industry. Among other things, comprehensive mechnization allows for more regular working hours.

The remarking of the Non-Black Earth Zone is not just the concern of the Russian Federation; other union republics are lending a hand too. Some of the land-improvement work is carried out by teams from Estonia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, which have considerable experience in this field.

The all-out efforts to transform the zone are beginning to yield fruits.

KAZAKHSTAN SCIENTISTS DEVELOP INSTRUMENTS TO OBSERVE CROPS

LD051016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] New instruments developed by scientists at the Kazakh Hydrometeorological Institute will help farmers harvest their crops more quickly. The electronic equipment is being fitted to Il-14 planes to observe grain crops and enable charts to be drawn which will show the sequence of the ripening of grain on the main plots.

Such operations have already been completed by scientists in southern Kazakhstan. Farms in Alma-Ata oblasts have used these charts to direct combine harvesters and trucks to fields where the crop is ripening.

USTINOV EXHORTS ACADEMY GRADUATES TO REMAIN VIGILANT

LD051505 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 pp 1,3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Serving the Party, Motherland and People Selflessly"]

[Excerpt] A festive atmosphere prevailed yesterday in the Great Kremlin Palace. A reception was held there in honor of military academy graduates, organized by the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The reception was attended by generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal socialist countries armies who have successfully completed their studies at our higher military training establishments. The professors and teachers who provided the training for ideologically tempered, highly qualified cadres for the army and navy were with their students.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, opened the reception.

The reception was attended by: N. I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees; Marshal of the Soviet Union N. V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V. F. Tolubko, Army Gen I. G. Pavlovskiy, Air Marshal A. I. Koldunov, Air Chief Marshal P. S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, Army Gen A. T. Altunin, Col Gen Eng N. N. Alekseyev, Col Gen Engr V. M. Shabanov, and Col Gen Engr N. F. Shestopalov; and also by Army Gen I. N. Shkadov, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. I. Chuykov, chief marshals of categories of troops, army generals, marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, was warmly greeted by those present when he delivered a speech to those taking part in the reception.

Today our glorious armed forces are being swelled, he said, by a new detachment of highly qualified military specialists. You have years of strenuous training behind you. Ahead you have honorable and responsible service in the army and the navy. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government allow me wholeheartedly to congratulate you and to wish you great successes in your forthcoming work to raise steadily the combat readiness of our armed forces.

With the Soviet officers, officers and generals of the socialists states' fraternal armies have been mastering military knowledge. I wholeheartedly congratulate our comrades in arms on graduating from the Soviet military academies and wholeheartedly wish them fruitful labor in strengthening their countries' defense might and the unity and cohesion of the entire socialist community.

It gives me tremendous pleasure, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov continued, to fulfill an honorable assignment--to convey warm congratulations and best wishes for success from Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Then the USSR defense minister read out the greetings addressed to the military academy graduates by our party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The greetings say that the Soviet state, consistently implementing Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy and striving for the further intensification of the process of the relaxation of international tension, displays constant concern for the consolidation of the country's defense. Our armed forces have first-class combat equipment and weapons and remarkable personnel educated in the spirit of profound ideological conviction and boundless devotion to their people and constant readiness to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism. The greetings then stress that the officer cadres have a special role in training and educating the personnel, improving the management of troops and maintaining the combat readiness of the army and navy at the proper level.

Wholeheartedly greeting and congratulating the generals and officers on their successful graduation from the military academies, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers expressed firm confidence that the new detachment of graduates will creatively apply the knowledge they have obtained, persistently master the art of working with people, strengthen discipline and military order and enhance the combat readiness of units and ships, and thus make their contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress for the armed forces.

Those taking part in the reception welcomed this parting message from the CPSU and Soviet Government with tumultuous, prolonged applause.

The greetings to the military academy graduates, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov continued, again graphically demonstrated the tireless concern of the party and government for Soviet officer cadres and the USSR Armed Forces. You remember the words Comrade L. I. Brezhnev uttered from the 25th CPSU Congress rostrum, that "our party will do everything to insure that the glorious Soviet Armed Forces continue to have all the necessary means for the fulfillment of their responsible task of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being the bulwark of world peace. This consistent and firm line of the party's is being steadily implemented.

On behalf of those present in the hall, all military academy graduates and the entire personnel of the armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov expressed warm thanks to the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their constant attention to the armed forces and for their cordial congratulations and good wishes. He also assured them that the military academy graduates will honorably and worthily fulfill their duty to the people and the motherland.

The USSR defense minister continued:

We are marking this festive day in an atmosphere of great, nationwide political and creative enthusiasm. Soviet people are working with inspiration on fulfilling the plan for the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, has achieved notable successes in the struggle against the threat of a new world war and for the creation of the foundations of lasting peace and international cooperation. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is making a tremendous personal contribution to this struggle.

The talks held in Vienna between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter and the treaty they signed between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation are an important milestone in easing international tension. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed, "....this document is of special significance. The Soviet Union and the United States are taking a major new step in curbing the dangerous and expensive arms race."

The results of the Vienna meeting have met with the unanimous support and approval of the entire Soviet people. The CPSU's firm and consistent peace-loving course instills in Soviet people unswerving confidence in a bright future, and in the successful building of a communist society in our country.

The results of the talks, the Salt II treaty and the other documents signed in Vienna have aroused positive comments throughout the world and have been supported by the broad people's masses and by sober-minded statesmen.

In assessing the international situation realistically we also cannot fail to see facts of a different order. Making active use of the legend of the so-called "Soviet military threat," the opponents of normal relations and peaceful cooperation are trying to delay the process of detente and are sowing distrust among the peoples. And the greater the contribution our country makes to the consolidation of peace, the more zealously our enemies lie about and slander the Soviet Union's policy. Concealing their true position by every means, they fight for an increase in military budgets and for a buildup of the arms race. But the quantity of arms in many imperialist states already considerably exceeds the level necessary to safeguard their security.

That is why we must always display a high level of viglilance and constantly strengthen the country's defense might and enhance our armed forces' combat readiness. Together with the fraternal socialist countries we will continue to be concerned over reliably safeguarding favorable conditions for the peaceful building of socialism and communism. It is these noble aims which the Soviet Armed Forces serve.

You will be entering the forces at a most strenuous period when the present training year is coming to an end. The army and navy personnel are working fruitfully on the solution of the tasks which have been set for them and are striving for a substantial improvement to their indicators in combat and political training.

On entering the units and boarding the ships from the very first days you will join in the work of insuring firm combat harmony and cohesion in the subunits, units and ships and maintaining military discipline and regulation order at a high level in all echelons. Each of you must set an example of organization and responsibility and irreprochable execution of military duty.

In improving the personnel's combat skill, you must constantly form in them lofty spiritual qualities, profound ideological tempering, conviction, political awareness, staunchness, and a correct understanding of their tasks. The present-day situation and the acuteness and complexity of class antagonism on the ideological front make especially high demands on the servicemen's ideological-political education. In its resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" the Central Committee of our party again draws our attention to this. The resolution stresses the need for the further intensification of the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. An important place in the fulfillment of this task undoubtedly belongs to our officer cadres. The basis of work with personnel should be the further study and propaganda of the Marxist-Leninist theoretical heritage, party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolutions and the works and speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which teach us how to live and work in a Leninist way, to love our motherland selfessly and to be devoted to our people and party and the ideals of communism.

In training and educating the servicemen, combine a high degree of exactingness with tact and attention toward them. Be as close as possible to your subordinates, study their needs and requirements. A link with the masses, V. I. Lenin stressed, is"...the most important, basic condition for the success of any activity...." Success will invariably be with you if you start to rely skillfully on the party organizations, direct their work, and use the mighty force of their influence in resolving any tasks.

The overwhelming majority of army and navy servicemen are young people--Komsomol members. Pay unremitting attention to the enhancement of the activeness and militancy of the Komsomol organizations and the effectiveness of their work, and strive for the Komsomol members' vanguard role in combat training and in service and everyday life.

The demands which the party makes on officer cadres should be a constant guideline in your practical activity. The Soviet officer is above all a man who sees clearly the political aims of the party and country, has a broad outlook and firm practical skills, who masters his profession to perfection and invariably links his labor and his daily life with the great deeds of the party and people. The Soviet officer is a skillful organizer of the troop masses, a man of high principles capable of applying enterprisingly and creatively in practice everything new and progressive that emerges in military matters. As an exacting and solicitous commander, he knows how to work with people and loves to do so. He knows how to treasure the collectives' experience and heeds the opinion of his comrades. He assesses what has been achieved critically. Bear the lofty title of Soviet officer with honor and dignity!

In the academies, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov continued, you acquired rich theoretical knowledge. But to march in step with the times this knowledge must be constantly deepened and extended. Without this it will be difficult and sometimes impossible to resolve successfully the tasks facing the troops and naval forces. In brief, Lenin's instruction "really to study military matters" remains an urgent requirement of life for us.

The latest output of the military academies is a great event not only in the life of the army and navy and in the history of every military training establishment but also in the activity of its professorial and teaching staff, commanders and political workers. They arm their students with knowledge, teach them a serious and thoughtful attitude toward matters, and impart their rich experience generously.

I wholeheartedly congratulate the professorial and teaching staff, commanders and political workers of the military academies on the completion of the training year and on the latest output of students, and I wish them further creative successes in teaching and scientific work, in improving the quality of the training and educational process and in training a fitting reinforcement for the Soviet officer corps.

Concluding his speech, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov expressed confidence that the military academy graduates will direct all their efforts and knowledge toward consolidating the combat might of our armed forces and the security of our motherland and the entire socialist community.

Then the USSR minister gave the floor to Capt A. P. Inyutochkin, a graduate of the V. I. Lenin Military-Political Academy.

PAVLOVSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO TULA MILITARY ACADEMY

ID050903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 ID

[Lt Col Ye. Kachkayev report: "Award for Academy"]

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Tula's Proletariat Higher Artillery Engineering Academy has been awarded an Order of the October Revolution for its great services in training officer cadres. Yesterday the ceremony to present this lofty award was held here. Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, presented the order to the academy.

I. Yunak, first secretary of the Tulskiy Obkom, warmly congratulated the academy's collective on the lofty award. Army Lt Gen V. Kulev, the academy's chief, delivered a speech in reply.

The order presentation ceremony was attended by Artillery Marshal G. Peredeslkiy, commander of ground forces missile forces and artillery; Lt Gen N. Neyelov, deputy commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District for VUZes and Military Training for Civilians; and representatives of Tula party, soviet and public organizations.

MILITARY EXERCISES IN LITHUANIA 23-27 JULY ANNOUNCED

ID022202 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

["At the USSR Defence Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 3, TASS--It is planned to hold in the area of Panevezhis, Taurage and Alitus from July 23 to 27 exercises of the troops of the Baltic Military District code-named Neman for perfecting field training standards and determining the cooperation of various arms of the service in action. The exercises are to be held with the participation of ground forces and the air force. The numerical strength of the troops expected to take part in the exercises is 25,000.